The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Feb. 10 by Ocean Telegraph.

The Great Reform Demonstration in London Yesterday.

A New Reform Bill to be Offered by Mr. Disraeli.

The Sultan of Turkey Emancipating His Christian Subjects.

The French Evacuation of Mexico to be Completed by the 25th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Great Reform Procession—It Passes Off Without the Slightest Disturbance.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 11—Morning.

The great Reform procession will march this afternoon in silence through the principal streets of the city, but will give three cheers as they pass the American Embassy.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 11—Evening.

The Reform procession came off this afternoon and was a grand affair. The turn-out was immense, and yet there was not the slightest sign of disturbance anywhere along the route.

A deputation of the Reformers, headed by JOHN BRIGHT, waited upon Mr. GLADSTONE today and were favorably received.

A Plan of Reform.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 11—Evening.

It is stated that DISRAELI will produce in Parliament a plan of Reform to be adopted by resolution. The idea is favorably received in political circles.

The Cable Rates.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 9—Evening.

It has been officially announced by the officers of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, that on and after the 1st day of March next, the rates of the Cable will be reduced one-half.

PRUSSIA.

Close of the Diet.

BERLIN, Saturday, Feb. 9—Evening.

The King of Prussia has closed the Diet. He returned his thanks to that body for the cordial assistance extended him, and strongly hoped for German unity. He also pointed out the necessity for a permanent peace at home and abroad. Both the King and his speech were enthusiastically received by the people.

Dresden to be Evacuated by Prussia.

BERLIN, Monday, Feb. 11—Evening.

The Prussian Government has determined upon the evacuation of Dresden, which will in future be garrisoned by the troops of the North German Confederation.

TURKEY.

Political Reforms.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 10.

A dispatch from Constantinople announces that the Sultan has resolved to emancipate his Christian subjects from their political disabilities; and that he has issued a call for the assembling of a Turkish Parliament. This intelligence has caused a rise in Turkish funds.

GREECE.

The Mission of Gen. Kalergis.

ATHENS, Sunday, Feb. 10.

Gen. KALERGIS, the Greek Envoy to the United States, sailed on the 8th inst., for America.

Surrender of Greek Volunteers to the Turks in Candia.

ATHENS, Monday, Jan. 11—Evening.

Intelligence from Candia is to the effect that 600 more Greek volunteers have surrendered to the forces of the Porte.

King GEORGE is about to send an autograph letter to the Emperor NAPOLEON, Queen VICTORIA and the Czar ALEXANDER, asking for assistance to Greece.

MEXICO.

The Belgian Troops Soon to Return Home.

ANTWERP, Monday, Feb. 11.

It is confidently expected here that the Belgian Legion now serving under MAXIMILIAN will soon return home.

All the French Troops to Leave by the 25th of February.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 11.

It is positively announced that all the French soldiers will leave Mexico on the 25th of February.

ITALY.

A New Church Property Bill.

FLORENCE, Sunday, Feb. 10.

Baron RICASOLI is about to introduce in the Italian Parliament a new bill in regard to the property of the Church.

SPAIN.

Spanish Editors in Trouble.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 11.

Advices from Madrid report that three editors of that city have been condemned to imprisonment at hard labor.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 9—Evening.

American securities close on the week as follows:

United States Five-twenties, 1862, Coupons	72¾
Erie Railway Shares	39¾
Illinois Central Shares	80¾

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 9—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 82¾.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Feb. 9.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 76¾.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 9—Evening.

Consols for money close at 91¼.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 11—Noon.

Consols to-day are quoted at 91¼.

United States Five-Twenties	72 13-16
Illinois Central Shares	80¾
Erie Railway Shares	39¾

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 11—Evening.

Consols closed at 91 for money.

American Securities closed at the following prices:

United States Five-Twenties	72 13-16
Illinois Central Shares	80¾
Erie Railway Shares	39¼

FRANKFORT, Monday, Feb. 11—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at an advance of ¼.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Feb. 11—Noon.

COTTON.—The Cotton market is firm at 14¾d. ₱ lb. for Middling Uplands. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Feb. 11—Evening.

COTTON—Cotton Market was steady during the day. The sales amounted to 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands 14¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn is declining and was selling at 39s. 9d. ₱ quarter.

PROVISIONS—Pork is easier. Lard is heavy and dull. Tallow is steady.

PETROLEUM—Refined Pennsylvania and Canada White are quoted at 1s. 5d.@1s. 6d.

Arrival of the Steamship Moravian at St. Johns.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Feb. 11.

The steamship *Moravian* arrived here on Sunday morning from Liverpool, short of coal, having experienced fearful weather. She sailed at 11 o'clock Monday morning for Portland.

MEXICO.

The French Troops Leaving Mexico—Official Report from Rear-Admiral Thatcher.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 11.

Rear-Admiral H. K. THATCHER, commanding the North Pacific Squadron, reports to the Navy Department the arrival of the United States steamer *Saranac* off San Francisco from Guyamas. The report states that the authorities of the Republican Government are in full exercise of their political rights; no disturbance having occurred there since the evacuation by the French. The Department has dispatches conveying intelligence of the embarkation of French and Belgian troops at Vera Cruz, together with intelligence of the withdrawal of the French garrison from the interior. Those before the City of Mexico have been withdrawn into the city, and are rapidly being moved toward the east. On the 19th of January about 1,500 French and Belgian troops came down from the City of Mexico, and, with other troops, were embarked for France on board the transport *Rhone*.

The Court-martial on Ortega—Rumor of the Capture of Juarez.

GALVESTON, Monday, Feb. 11.

Dates from the Rio Grande to the 7th inst., and from the City of Mexico to the 2d inst. had been received.

Gens. ORTEGA and HATONI had been sent to Monterey, where a court-martial was to be convened for their trial.

While the rejoicings in honor of JUAREZ were going on in Zacatecas, MIRAMON suddenly appeared with 2,000 troops; whereupon JUAREZ evacuated the city, and MIRAMON, immediately taking possession, started off in pursuit.

There seems to be much vacillation among the Liberal leaders. The Imperialists have resumed the offensive, and it is considered certain that San Luis Potosi will again fall into their hands.

Some reports say they have captured JUAREZ and his train, with $250,000 in silver.

The Imperialists are conscripting men, and seizing horses everywhere.

A French frigate had arrived at Brazos with a number of Liberal prisoners to be exchanged for French and Austrian prisoners at Matamoras.

Rumors of the Capture of Juarez—Reported Defeat of Miramon.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 11.

Fears are entertained that JUAREZ has been taken prisoner by the Imperialists under QUIEROGA.

Rumors are current here that CORTINA is *en route* for the seat of the Republican Government, to turn over his command to the Minister of War and Marine.

MEJIA is said to have abandoned the cause of MAXIMILIAN.

It is thought that a large Imperial force will soon be sent into the State of Tamaulipas.

A special from Matamoras to the New-Orleans *Times* says: A gentleman who left Monterey on the 5th inst. states that the bells were ringing in that city and there was a general demonstration of joy by reason of the great victory gained by the Liberals, under Gen. TIEVINO, over the Imperialists, under MIRAMON, near Aqua Calientes. The same news has been officially received at the headquarters in Matamoras.

Arrival of the Harpswell and Mercury at Havre.

Mr. J. C. DERBY, Government Agent, on Sunday received a telegram from Paris announcing the safe arrival out of the ships *Harpswell* and *Mercury* with American contributions to the Paris Exposition. The *Mercury* left here on the 20th of January, and consequently made the passage across in twenty days, which is remarkably quick time. The *Harpswell* sailed on the 11th of December, and much apprehension has lately been entertained for her safety, particularly among exhibitors, whose contributions were aboard of her. The news of her arrival at Havre will relieve the minds of many persons of anxiety.

The Flood in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 11.

The great rain fall of Saturday night caused considerable damage in the lower and badly drained portion of the city, comprising Church, Fayette and other streets on Back Bay; the first floors of many of the houses were flooded to the depth of two and three feet, causing great inconvenience and considerable damage. In Roxbury the damage caused by the storm was large; the Rubber Factory was, in its lower floors, flooded some two or three feet deep. A large quantity of sulphur, magnesia, dies and machinery was injured or destroyed, roughly estimated at thousands of dollars in value. The paper factory of J. R. BIGELOW, on Summers-street, was also flooded, and their raw material and machinery were much damaged. The foundry of ANTHONY GARRETT was also considerably damaged, and a large number of dwellings were more or less injured. Considerable damage was also caused by the gale. A wooden dwelling house in course of erection in East Boston was blown down. In Cambridge, a large brick structure in Main-street, used as a storehouse by S. P. TEELE and HOWE & Company, was considerably damaged by having the roof blown off, and the front and rear walls were demolished. The roof was lifted from its foundation, and carried twenty feet, turning it completely over before its landing, and the chimneys were blown down. The New-York express freight train, known as the "Little Owl" train from that city, over the Worcester Railroad, was delayed about eight hours yesterday on account of an accident caused by the action of the rain storm on the track. An embankment, about four miles this side of Worcester, had been undermined by the water, but the top of the earth, and the track remained level, and had been frozen. A passenger train had passed over the spot but a short time before the express freight train, and probably on account of its high rate of speed, crossed safely; the express freight train consisted of six cars and a locomotive. The latter, with three cars, had passed the spot when the track gave way, the fourth was thrown over on its side, the fifth off the track though upright. No one was injured. The mail train from Providence which was hindered all the way, arrived at about 10 A. M., but was obliged to stop at Jamaica Plain and discharge the passengers there as the water on the track endangered the fires. At 2 o'clock the cars made their way to Boston.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S TESTIMONY.

Condition of the City—Feeling of the People—Conduct of the Police—Dispatches to and from Washington—Secretary Stanton's Documents.

From the voluminous testimony taken by the Committee to investigate the New-Orleans riot we copy the testimony of Gen. SHERIDAN, the telegrams between him and the War Department, and the letters and documents furnished to the Committee by Secretary STANTON:

Major-Gen. PHIL. H. SHERIDAN sworn and examined.

Q.—What position do you now hold here? A.—I am commanding the Department of the Gulf, which embraces the States of Texas, Louisiana, and Florida.

Q.—Were you in command in July last? A.—I was then in command of the military division of the Gulf, embracing the same States.

Q.—Were you in New Orleans on the 30th of July last? A.—I was not.

Q.—When did you leave, and where were you? A.—I left, I think, about the 21st or 22d of that month, to go to the Rio Grande frontier; perhaps it may have been between the 20th and 24th.

Q.—When did you return? A.—I returned on the night of the 31st of July, about 12 o'clock.

Q.—State, if you please, the condition in which you found the city on your return. A.—I was notified at the mouth of the Mississippi of the riot that had taken place, and at the pilot station received a telegram of July 30, stating that the riot was still in progress; and supposing it was still in progress, I directed a steamer, with one or two of my staff officers, to meet me, so that I might know the condition of affairs before I arrived in the city. My brother, Major SHERIDAN, and Gen. MOWER came down and told me that the riot was over; that the First Infantry (white regiment) was occupying Lafayette-square; that a battery of artillery was also there, and that martial law had been proclaimed. On arriving here I found a very high state of excitement, and, so far as I could judge, a very large proportion of the people were armed. There had been quite an extensive sale from the different stores having arms for sale, and this continued for a day or two after my arrival, until I finally closed the stores. I found quite a state of excitement among the freedmen of the city, but no desire on their part to create a disturbance. On the contrary, they were very much alarmed, and at night confined themselves to their houses, and were constantly afraid of an attack from the Police and citizens; I found constant telegrams coming in to Mr. Adams, Chief of Police, warning him of intended attacks from the negroes; in several instances I sent patrols to investigate these reports, and found that they were without foundation; I found also, upon the part of the citizens, discussions on the streets, and expressions being used in these discussions to the effect that they could drive the military from the city.

Q.—Did you hear these discussions yourself? A.—No, Sir, I did not hear them myself; these reports came frequently from my own staff-officers, sometimes from my detectives, sometimes from citizens, sometimes from those of secession antecedents, and sometimes from those of Union proclivities.

Q.—From what you saw and heard, state whether the declaration of martial law was necessary. A.—Yes, Sir, I think it was necessary; I was proceeding to say the expressions were made of this kind—that they could drive the military from the city—also expressions against the Eighty-first Colored Regiment, which was in the city; on hearing these expressions I determined to take that regiment out of its camp, which I did, and had it marched down through the city and put into camp near the Custom-house, intending, in case these threats were attempted to be carried into execution, to hold the Custom-house and not be driven from the city; the Custom-house is a very strong place, and for that reason I put this regiment into camp near it; I again heard threats that citizens would drive this regiment back to its camp; I ordered a section of artillery to the Custom-house, and put out pickets at night, for the purpose of guarding against any movement that might be made in view of these reports.

Q.—You state that you were not present on the 30th of July. Did you, on your arrival here, take measures to ascertain what the occurrences of that day were? A.—Yes. As soon as I arrived I sent for two of my detectives, whose duty it was to be present and report to me such occurrences; these men had been with me two or three years, and acted as scouts during the war; I ascertained, in reference to the riot, the information which I embodied in a telegram sent to the President; and I may also have obtained additional information, which was embodied in that telegram, dated, I think, the 4th or 5th of August; I also based my telegrams to Gen. Grant, a day or two previous, upon information derived from these scouts and from my officers.

Q.—Please state what facts you found tending to show preconcert of action? A.—I can only say, in reference to that, that I found the Police had been withdrawn from their beats at 12 o'clock the night before and concentrated at the different stations; that a few only had been left in the vicinity of the Mechanics' Institute; that between these few and a colored procession, which came to the Institute, a row was gotten up; the Police at the different stations were then rapidly marched to the Mechanics' Institute, and the massacre commenced; I have been unable to ascertain that the Mayor or any of the city authorities, during the two hours that the riot continued, attempted to quell it, or attempted to prevent the massacre that there took place; I further state that it was entirely unnecessary that any violence should have been used; that fifteen or twenty policemen could have stopped the riot, and could have arrested the Convention at any time; from this reasoning I was led to suppose that something might have been premeditated; there was certainly no attempt to stop the massacre; I have no absolute knowledge of its being premeditated; I only infer it from these circumstances.

Q.—What authority, if any, had Gen. Baird? A.—He had the same authority at that time over this State that I have now; he had immediate control of the troops; I had the general supervision of the three departments; at that time Texas was a department, Louisiana was a department, and Florida was a department. I had the general and military supervision over these three Departments, and Gen. BAIRD was a Department Commander. He had ample powers to move troops and to take cognizance of anything that came within the limits of his command.

Q.—What would have been his authority in respect to military interference before any disturbance of the peace had actually taken place? A.—The orders that I had given him were these: That he was not to allow the military to become involved in any political discussions or matters of that kind; that he was not to allow the military to be used for the support or objects of either party, for there were two parties here bitterly antagonistic. The military were not to be used, except in case of a breach of the peace, in which case I considered the condition of the country such that the life and property of the citizens depended upon the military, and not upon the civil authority. He was, therefore, if necessity required, to use the military to preserve the peace, but not to make himself to be involved unless the peace was broken.

Q.—From all your information, is it your opinion that the peace of the city could have been preserved that day by the civil authorities? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—If the Police of the city had been under proper authority, and used in a proper way to preserve peace, would there have been any necessity for the interference of the military? A.—Not so far as the Convention was concerned. That is my opinion.

Q.—Or so far as the negroes in the neighborhood of the Convention were concerned, would it have been necessary? A.—I think there was no occasion for the use of the military; I think the Police force was amply sufficient to preserve the peace; and, furthermore, I think, as I have already stated that twenty policemen were sufficient to have arrested the Convention without violence.

Q.—Have you found any occasion upon the investigation you have given since that time to modify or change the views then entertained by you, and expressed by you in telegrams sent to Washington? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I understand you to say that in your judgment martial law was properly declared on that occasion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been in New-Orleans? A.—I have been in New-Orleans since the 1st or 2d of June, 1865.

Q.—Let me ask you whether, in your judgment, it would be safe that the military should be withdrawn from New-Orleans, and the protection of the Government, through the military and through the Freedmen's Bureau, taken away? A.—I would have to say in reference to that that although the military do not exercise any actual power, they do exercise a great moral influence, and I believe it is necessary to retain them.

Q.—What would be the effect if the military were withdrawn and matters here left to take care of themselves? A.—I think it would affect capital, and that it would so affect the people of anti-secession proclivities here that many would leave the State.

Q.—What would be the condition of the Union men who have been friendly to the Government during this rebellion? A.—I believe they would be annoyed; I believe they would be subject to combinations commercially, and that they would be subjected to insults, remarks, and perhaps threats; I am not able to say that their lives would be in danger, except under some great disturbing cause.

Q.—If you are able to explain how it was that the military came to the relief of the people of New-Orleans as late as they did on the 30th of July, you may do so? A.—I am unable to answer the question; I can say this, that I can see no object why the military should have been present, unless it was to have prevented the Police from perpetrating a massacre, and in order to have guarded against that it was necessary for Gen. Baird to presuppose that the Police were going to be the assailants and rioters; it was not reasonable for him to suppose this, because it was their business to be there for the preservation of the peace.

Q.—Are you not aware of the city authorities having had an apprehension that a riot might occur, and having taken some steps to induce Gen. Baird to send some part of the military on the ground for preserving the peace? A.—I have no personal knowledge of that fact.

Q.—Have you not the same knowledge of that fact as on other matters upon which you have testified? A.—No, Sir; my knowledge is derived from Gen. Baird's report, and from some testimony I have seen which was taken before the Military Commission.

Q.—In case Gen. Baird had, in compliance with the request of the authorities, sent a part of the military to the locality before the riot had taken place, would it have taken place at all? A.—I think if the military had been present the riot would not have taken place.

Q.—Would it, in your opinion, have required the presence of many of the military in order to have prevented such a massacre? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have spoken of language used in the street and reported to you by those you have employed as detectives and others; were the expressions made use of, as reported to you, other than those that might naturally have been expected immediately following such a disturbance, and in the existing state of feeling among a certain class of people? A.—I do not know; the only thing I can say in that respect is that when I hear these things I prepare against them.

Q.—Had you any serious apprehensions that these threats, so uttered in the streets, would be executed? A.—Only at one time; I was in the City Hall when reports came in which at the time seemed alarming; the Chief of police was there; I notified Gen. Baird that if there was a disturbance of the peace I intended to fight, and he could go and get himself in readiness; I then told the Chief of Police that in case there was any disturbance in the city I intended to fight; at that time I thought the excitement was kept up by the police, and I told the Chief of Police that, unless something was done to cause the excitement to be allayed, I would supersede the civil authorities of the city; I intended, in case any further difficulty occurred, to take charge of the Police myself, and not allow them to remain under the charge of the Mayor and Chief of Police; I proposed to direct the Chief of Police as a staff officer, so that he and they should act with the military, and not do as they had been doing before.

Q.—Did any authentic facts come to your knowledge showing a combination upon the part of the authorities of the city, or upon the part of the body of the people, for the purpose of driving the military from the city? A.—No, Sir; only the general arming of citizens which caused me to close the stores.

Q.—Do you think that the speeches and conduct of some of the leading spirits of the Convention were or were not calculated to excite the public mind and bring about a riot? A.—I think they had that tendency.

Q.—Might not, in your opinion, similar conduct on the part of political agitators, relative to subjects likely to excite the public mind, bring about a riot in almost any city, North or South? A.—I do not know; I am unable to say; riots are liable to occur at any time; the only trouble is whether you can excuse and defend them.

Q.—Even with in your time have not riots occurred at the North, in which the popular vengeance was excited against the negro population, with an equal or even less cause than on this occasion? A.—I know a riot took place in New-York during the rebellion; but I do not know the circumstances.

Q.—You say that Gen. Baird had authority to interfere with the military in case of the breach of peace; had he or not authority to interfere in any seriously threatened breach of the peace? A.—No, Sir; I do not think he had; he might have provided a force at hand, so as to be in readiness in case any breach of the peace occurred; but it was very necessary to keep the military aloof from these parties; I had frequent conversations with Gen. Baird, in which I told him the military should not be used except in case of a breach of the peace; then it was to be used; recollect that while I was particular in giving him these instructions, he was not to place any force in advance for the protection of the Convention; if he had, in anticipation of a riot, placed troops in the Mechanics' Institute, he would have been charged with supporting the Convention and supporting a political body; such a charge would, undoubtedly, have been made against him, and he might have lost his command.

Q.—Would threats that a riot was about to take place, or common rumors to that effect in the street, and an application upon the part of the city authorities to Gen. Baird, have justified him in placing a portion of the military within a convenient distance of the scene of that riot? A.—Yes, Sir; I think I would have taken such a course myself; but would not have used the military until an overt act had been committed.

Q.—That kind of military interference, then, in your judgment, would have been justifiable? A.—I think it might have taken place without the military being charged with the part of either party; I thought that the military should be kept free from the support of either of these bitter parties, and I therefore adopted the course I have mentioned.

Q.—Had you any reason to think, from what you had learned, that the respectable portion of the community of New-Orleans participated in any way in the riot? A.—There were a great many respectable people in New-Orleans who condemned the riot; there were also a great many respectable people in New-Orleans who made use of the worst description of language in respect to it—such language as regretting that any members of the Convention escaped with.

Q.—Had you any reason to think that the people of New-Orleans apprehended a negro insurrection, instigated by the political agitators who had convened and were leading the Convention? A.—I am unable to say; for some time before I left New-Orleans the papers contained many very bitter articles—I think inflammatory articles—but I did not suppose for an instant they would lead to a riot; this was about eight or ten days before the riot occurred.

Q.—Inflammatory articles; upon what subject? A.—Upon the assembling of the Convention.

Q.—Were you aware of the character of the speeches made by some of the leaders of the Convention, several days previous to the meeting of the Convention? A.—I made inquiries in reference to a speech made by Dr. Dostie, at the City Hall, and I learned that the speech was inflammatory, and calculated to excite.

Q.—Has the peace of the city of New-Orleans been maintained since the occurrences of the 30th of July? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Has it been maintained without any interference upon the part of the military? A.—Since the withdrawal of the Military Governor there has been no interference, and in fact there was no interference even while he was acting as Military Governor, but it enabled us to supervise; we were not able, if we felt disposed, to assume the duties of governing the city; we have not sufficient troops. We adopted the other course, therefore, of simply supervising the action of the city authorities; in other words, knowing what they did without undertaking to influence their course, unless necessary.

Q.—State, in your opinion, whether, if the military forces were withdrawn, Union men, temperate and conservative in their speech and action, would be likely to be in any way molested in this community? A.—That involves the necessity of fixing a standard. The people here are judging according to their own standard of professions, and the question is to know what standard to adopt. If you put up the American flag and the rebel flag, and cheer for both of them, that would be a good standard of loyalty; but if men of the other extreme hold up their standard of loyalty, and maintain it, there would probably be a little trouble here.

Q.—Do you mean that they are willing to hurrah for the national flag, but are not willing to reflect any disgrace upon the Confederate flag. A.—Yes, Sir; they would like to keep them both honorable.

Q.—Would the resolutions which I shall cherish for the Confederate flag, in your opinion, unfit them for allegiance in good faith to the Government of the United States, and for obedience to its laws? A.—That involves almost the same condition I just enunciated; it depends entirely upon what the Government of the United States is going to be to them.

Q.—I find in your dispatch to Gen. Grant, dated Aug. 2, 1866, this statement: "The more information I obtain of the affair of the 30th in this city, the more revolting it becomes. It was no riot. It was an absolute massacre by the Police, which was not excelled in murderous cruelty by that of Fort Pillow. It was a murder which the Mayor and Police of the city perpetrated without the shadow of a necessity. Universal sentiment was premeditated, and every indication points to this." The question I desire to ask is, whether, from the information you now have, including, of course, that you have derived from the subsequent investigation before the military commission, you have occasion to change that statement, and if so, in what respect? A.—I have no reason to change the statement I made there; that statement, however, was founded upon the information to which I referred in the beginning of my examination, that the Police were withdrawn and held in readiness, only a few placed at the Mechanics' Institute, and as soon as the riot commenced, the other policemen were sent there in large force; and from the fact that after the affray commenced, and during its continuance, there was no effort made on the part of the Mayor or any other civil authority to stop the riot; furthermore, it was unnecessary that any violence should have been used; twenty men could have arrested the Convention without any violence at all. I infer from these circumstances that it was premeditated.

Q.—Did you receive any anonymous communication after your return that you deemed of importance? A.—I had one anonymous communication, the writer of which, I thought I knew; I am not certain; he signed himself as a Confederate officer for three years; he notified me of a certain conversation which occurred between Judge Abell, Mayor Monroe, and other persons on the street; it was an anonymous communication, and was treated by me as all other anonymous communications are; I put no value on it, but I forwarded it to Gen. Grant, to give him a true index of the feeling here.

Q.—What was the purport of that communication? A.—So far as I can recollect, the purport of the communication was a threat upon the part of the Mayor that he, with the police force of the city, could drive the military and Yankees out, and other expressions from the gentlemen who were with him that they would tar and feather me, and other conversation of that kind; it will be distinctly understood that I paid no attention to the communication, and regarded it as of no consequence, from that, thinking I knew the writer, I forwarded it to Gen. Grant for the purpose I have stated.

Q.—After the proceedings of the 30th of July, and while you were preparing to send information to Washington, do you remember to have seen any affidavits against the Mayor or other parties, making charges against them? If so, state your recollection about that. A.—Yes, Sir; I think about two or three weeks after the riot I received an affidavit made before Commissioner Heistand, I think; I believe he was the Commissioner at that time; I am not certain; it was presented to me by some gentlemen—I do not know who—without any communication, so far as I recollect, from Judge Heistand; it was simply placed in my hands; I kept it in my possession until the Military Commission had made out their proceedings; then I inclosed this affidavit with the proceedings, in order to make the case complete; in other words, this affidavit was made against those men who were supposed to have been engaged in bringing about the riot; there was no evidence showing what that affidavit was worth, and I inclosed it with the proceedings to Washington, in order to make out a complete case against those men, so that the authorities in Washington might have the first affidavit, and then the proceedings of the Military Commission, to show whether there was anything in the evidence to sustain the affidavit.

Q.—What was your particular object in sending it to Washington? A.—To make the case a complete case.

Q.—With a view of any action in the matter? A.—I did not know whether any action would be taken in the matter or not. I would not take any action here because the affair had assumed such proportions that I did not think myself justified in any proceedings on my part without direction from my superiors. I therefore forwarded the affidavits as I have said.

Q.—To whom did you forward it? A.—To Gen. Grant.

Q.—On the 1st of August you sent to Gen. Grant the following telegram:

"GENERAL: You are doubtless aware of the serious riot which occurred in this city on the 30th. A political body, styling itself the Convention of 1864, met on the 30th, for, as it is alleged, the purpose of remodelling the present Constitution of the State. The leaders were political agitators and revolutionary men, and the action of the Convention was liable to produce breaches of the public peace.

I had made up my mind to arrest the head men, if the proceedings of the Convention were calculated to disturb the tranquillity of the Department; but I had no case for action until they committed the overt act. In the meantime, official duty called me to Texas, and the Mayor of the city, during my absence, suppressed the Convention by the use of their Police force, and in so doing attacked the members of the Convention and a party of two hundred negroes, and with firearms, clubs and knives, in a manner so unnecessary and atrocious as to compel me to say that it was murder. About forty whites and blacks were thus killed, and about one hundred and sixty wounded. Everything is now quiet; but I deem it best to maintain a military supremacy in the city for a few days until the affair is fully investigated. I believe the sentiment of the general community is great regret at this unnecessary cruelty, and that the police could have made any arrests they saw fit without sacrificing lives.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Q.—That telegram was published in one of the New-York papers—the TIMES; leaving out from it this sentence: "In the meantime, official duty called me to Texas, and the Mayor of the city, during my absence, suppressed the Convention by the use of their Police force, and in so doing attacked the members of the Convention and a party of two hundred negroes, and with firearms, clubs and knives, in a manner so unnecessary and atrocious as to compel me to say it was murder." I wish you to state whether you saw that telegram so published, and if so, what, if anything, you did in relation to it? A.—I telegraphed to Gen. Grant, making inquiry as to the publication of my dispatch with a portion of it suppressed, stating that I considered it a violation of military honor. I believe I have a copy of that dispatch with me. It is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 9, 1866.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. A. Rawlins, Chief of Staff, Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

I see that my dispatch to Gen. GRANT of Aug. 1 is published with one paragraph suppressed. Can you tell who was guilty of this breach of military honor?

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General U. S. A.

Official copy:
T. W. C. MOORE, Aide-de-Camp.

Here is the reply of Gen. GRANT:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1866.

Your dispatches did not object to your dispatches being published in full. If you do not object I will ask to have them (your dispatches published in full.

U. S. GRANT, General.

Answer.

Official copy: T. W. C. MOORE, Aide-de-Camp.

I then replied to that telegram as follows:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 11, 1866.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies of United States, Washington, D. C.:

I did not for one moment suppose that my dispatch of August 1 was published by authority from your headquarters. I think I have a right to feel justly indignant at the person who gave the authority. As to the publication of other dispatches, it is not for me to say. Therefore, if it is written for publication, unless my lawful superior chose to make them public.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-Gen. U. S. A.

Official copy: T. W. C. MOORE, Aide-de-Camp."

After that the dispatches were published.

Q.—Please state what is the official order when dispatches of this character are forwarded by you to Gen. Grant. A.—They are generally sent by Gen. Grant to the Secretary of War, and I presume, by the Secretary of War to the President; they are sent by me to Gen. Grant, and, if necessary, go further to the Secretary of War and President.

The Documents from the War Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2, 1867.

The following letters were laid before the Committee, and ordered to be appended to the testimony:

ROOMS OF COMMITTEE FOR INVESTIGATION
INTO NEW-ORLEANS RIOTS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19, 1867.

DEAR SIR: I am directed by the Committee to ascertain from you whether or not any instructions were given from the War Department to the military officers in command at New-Orleans in relation to or concerning the meeting of the Convention in that city on the 30th of July. Will you please to state, and to give the Committee the information desired, and communicate to them such instructions if any such were issued?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. D. ELIOT, Chairman of Committee.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 31, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and to state in reply to its inquiries:

1. That on the forenoon of Sunday, the 29th of July last, I received at my residence in this City a telegram from Gen. BAIRD, commanding at New-Orleans, a copy of which is hereto attached. This telegram was the first information communicated to me that a Convention was to be held at New-Orleans, or that there was any difference or controversy on the subject of a Convention or assemblage to be held there. From the telegram of Gen. BAIRD it appeared that the Convention was to meet with the sanction of the Governor of Louisiana; that its legality was questioned by persons who proposed to break it up by arresting the members, and that Gen. BAIRD had warned the City authorities that he would not permit this to be done without instructions from the President, and he applied to me for instructions. There was no intimation in the telegram that force or violence was threatened by those opposed to the convention, or that it was apprehended by Gen. BAIRD. Upon consideration it appeared to me that this warning to the city authorities was all that the case then required, for I saw no reason to instruct him to withdraw protection from a Convention sanctioned by the Governor, and in the event of any attempt at arrest, Gen. BAIRD's interference would bring up the case with all the facts before me, for such instructions as might properly and lawfully be made to arrest the progress of such affairs.

Mr. BOYER does not agree with the majority that the riot was deliberately planned by Mayor MONROE, and refers to the evidence to show that the first fired were by a negro, at a policeman. To Lieut.-Gov. VOORHIES, ex-Rebel, belonged the credit of having supplied the place of his official superior in originating timely precautionary measures, which, if carried out, would have prevented the riot, and which failed from no fault of his.

In reviewing the comments of the majority of the Committee on the course of the President, Mr. BOYER says the President needed no vindication. If it were not on account of the partisan slanders with which he had been so unscrupulously assailed during the late election, it might justly be deemed an offence against good taste to name him in this connection. His acts, so far as they had any bearing upon the circumstances investigated by the Committee, exhibited him in no other light than as a Chief Magistrate, actuated by a sincere desire to preserve the public peace and uphold the law.

Mr. BOYER contraverts the views of the majority that the riot is to be attributed to those who are charged with hostility to the Union, and as proscribing those from business who are loyal to the country.

Mr. BOYER submits the following conclusions:

First—That the riot of the 30th July was a local disturbance originating in local circumstances of great provocation, and in nowise the result of any hostility or disaffection on the part of the community of New-Orleans toward the Federal Government. It was not in any just or fair sense of the term a vestige or outcrop of the rebellion, nor can it be so in any indication even in the remotest degree of a disposition on the part of the people of the City of New-Orleans or those of the State of Louisiana to renew hostilities, in any form, with the established authorities, either State or Federal.

Second—It would be a monstrous injustice to hold the whole people of the State of Louisiana accountable for the acts of those engaged in a riot confined to a small portion of the City of New-Orleans, and, for that cause, to abrogate by any act of Congress the civil Government of that State, now in peaceful and successful operation, would be a usurpation of power not warranted by the Constitution, and a gross outrage upon the principles of free government.

Third—The riot was provoked by the incendiary speeches, revolutionary acts, and threatened violence of the Conventionists, such as under similar circumstances would probably have led to a riot in any city in the Union.

Fourth—To provoke an attack on the colored population, which was expected to be suppressed by the military before it had seriously endangered the white leaders, appears to have been part of the scheme of the Conventionists. This would afford an excuse for Congressional investigation, resulting in Congressional legislation favoring the ultimate design of the conspirators, namely, the destruction of the existing Civil Government of Louisiana.

Fifth—As respects that part of the resolution of the House which makes it a subject of investigation by the Committee whether and to what extent those acts were participated in by members of the organization claiming to be the Government of Louisiana, the following conclusion is submitted. In no proper sense of the term, and in no degree whatever, is the riot of the 30th of July attributable to the Government of Louisiana. If there be any members of the Government of Louisiana in whose official or personal acts the remotest cause of the riot are to be traced, the chief among them are Judge R. R. HOWELL, who as the usurping President of the minority of an extinct Convention, headed the conspiracy to overthrow the State Constitution, which, as Judge of the Supreme Court he had sworn to support. Gov. J. MADISON WELLS, who lent to the conspirators his official sanction, out on the day of danger deserted his post without an effort to preserve the public peace, and if there be any members of the Federal Government who are indirectly responsible for the bloody result, they are those members of the present Congress, wherever they may be, who encouraged its enemies by their counsels, and promised to screen their unmerited and official [illegible]

this city will be subjected by restoration of the reins of power to the present civil authorities of this city.

A. BAIRD, Major General.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1866.

Major-Gen. S. Baird, Commanding, &c., New-Orleans, La.:

You will not interpose any obstacle in the way of the civil authorities, but render whatever aid may be required by them for the preservation of the public peace.

The foregoing telegram is transmitted to you by order of the President. You will acknowledge its receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 1, 1866—1:30 P. M.

To Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.:

You are doubtless aware of the serious riot which occurred in this city on the 30th ult. A political body styling itself the Convention of 1864 met on the 30th of July, as it is alleged, for the purpose of remodeling the present Constitution of the State. The leaders were political agitators and revolutionary men, and the action of the Convention was liable to produce breaches of the public peace. I had made up my mind to arrest the head men if the proceedings of the Convention were calculated to disturb the tranquillity of the Department, but I had no cause for action until they committed the overt act. In the meantime official duty called me to Texas, and the Mayor of the city, during my absence, suppressed the Convention by the use of the police force; and in so doing attacked the members of the Convention and a party of 200 negroes with firearms, clubs and knives, in a manner so unnecessary and atrocious as to compel me to say that it was murder. About 40 whites and blacks were thus killed, and about 160 wounded. Everything is now quiet, but I deem it best to maintain a military supremacy in this city for a few days until the affair is fully investigated.

I believe the sentiment of the general community is great regret at this unnecessary cruelty, and that the police

says the people have decided that the Southern States are to be regulated by their representatives; that the laws are to be enforced; that life and liberty are to be protected on behalf of the people themselves and by their representatives. I admit that; but are army officers the true representatives of the people in that sense? Is there no other way in which the people of this country, the sovereign people, represented here in these halls of Congress, can enforce their will except by delegating absolute and unrestricted power to an officer of the army? Certainly the army has never been considered the rightful fountain and origin of civil authority in this Republic until quite recently in our history. It has always been considered the arm of the Government, its right hand to execute authority emanating from a civil power. Is there a necessity for reversing that state of things now? My colleague (Mr. Hotchkiss) thinks it proper that the army should lead the advance and clear the way for the civil government. An army should lead the advance when there is an obstacle in the way of the establishment of civil government too great to be otherwise overcome. When the establishment in the South of civil government recognizing the authority of the United States was opposed by armed rebellion, then the army every properly led the way and cleared it thoroughly and effectually. But I know of no obstacle now to the establishment of civil Government in the Southern States on such basis as Congress may deem wise and just, which shall have all the authority that Governments have everywhere, and which will be entitled, in case of resistance, to the aid of the army in the execution of their decrees.

Mr. Hotchkiss—Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. Raymond—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Hotchkiss—I wish to ask if it is not the universal testimony of the loyal men of the South that if we should withdraw the armies we have now there their lives would be sacrificed; and if these loyal men are not as good witnesses as Northern men who have not been there to observe the state of things for themselves?

Mr. Raymond.—That question would be more pertinent if I had said one word in favor of withdrawing that portion of the army that is now there. I am in favor of having the army in the South to-day in a sufficient force in every Southern State to enforce such laws as may be made by civil authority, and as may be necessary for the protection of the lives and property of the loyal citizens of the South. What I object to in this bill is not the presence of the army, not the protection to be extended by the army over loyal citizens, black as well as white. But I object to clothing the military officers of that army with power to make just such laws as they please, to establish their own definitions of the rights of liberty and person and property, which are to be protected by them and the forces under their command.

Mr. Hotchkiss.—Will my colleague [Mr. Raymond] allow me to ask him one other question?

Mr. Raymond—Very well.

Mr. Hotchkiss—I would ask my colleague if the loyal men of the South—those of them who are still permitted to remain there—do not say that the military protection afforded them at the present time is insufficient?

Mr. Raymond—That question is no more pertinent than was the other. If the present military protection is not sufficient, then increase it.

Mr. Hotchkiss—That is what this bill proposes to do.

Mr. Raymond—This is not what the bill proposes to do. It proposes much more than this. It proposes not only to increase the military force in those States, but to enlarge the scope of its authority; to make it supreme over the civil power; to make it absolute and sovereign in all that part of this Republic.

Mr. Shellabarger—Will the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Raymond) permit me to correct what I conceive to be an error into which the gentleman has fallen in reference to my position.

Mr. Raymond—Certainly.

Mr. Shellabarger—I think the gentleman is under some misapprehension of what I meant to say, if I did not say it; and I would not interrupt him but for that reason. I have reference to the condition of things contemplated by the Constitution, when it said that the writ of *habeas corpus* should be suspended if the public safety required it; and which condition of things I said was now upon us. The gentleman says that I misquoted the Constitution in that respect. Now, I desire to state my view of that subject, and then see if I am misapprehended. The Constitution of the United States, as the gentleman has rightly said, provides that

"The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it."

According to my apprehension that is equivalent to saying that when the public safety does require a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in cases of rebellion or invasion it is the duty of Congress to suspend it. And I take the converse as following as a matter of course.

Now, let me make one other suggestion to my friend. He says that the military are now in the South; they are therefore there for some purpose, and not for a vain purpose. They are there for the purpose of protecting the people there. Now, I ask him as an intelligent gentleman, if not a lawyer, what can the military do there; what useful purpose can they accomplish in the way of enforcing the safety of the citizens, if they have no right to interfere? And if they have a right to interfere, how can it be done, except under that provision of the Constitution which recognizes the right to enforce the public safety in cases of war?

Mr. Raymond—I need not say to a gentleman so well read both in law and in the history of the country, as the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Shellabarger) is so well known to be, that the function of the army has always been considered hitherto to be the execution of the decrees, the enforcement of the laws and statutes of the civil authority of the land. I hold, therefore, that the proper function of the military authority in the Southern States is to execute the laws and will of the civil authorities and of the civil government. And it is their function also to reënforce by their aid, when called upon in conformity with law, the tribunals and agencies created by this Government, such as the Freedmen's Bureau and the other agencies created under the civil rights bill. I believe that under those laws the military may be called upon to protect life, liberty and property in the Southern States.

But my answer to the gentleman will reach further than that. He would reply to me, probably, that the civil authorities in those States are not reliable; that they do not desire to protect the persons and the property of the loyal men and of the freedmen in those States, and that they will not make or apply laws for their protection. Admit that to be the fact; for, as I have already said, I am afraid there is too much reason to believe that it is the fact. Then I say that the proper remedy is for Congress to enact such laws, to create such Governments as will protect those classes of citizens.

Now, my colleague (Mr. Hotchkiss) says that the objection is made to any measure that may be proposed—that we are beginning at the wrong end; that if we begin at either end somebody will say that we have begun at the wrong end; and that he is for beginning at this end, with the military instead of the civil authority.

Objections will undoubtedly be made, Mr. Speaker, to any proposition that can be brought forward. But I take it that if this Congress has an intelligent conception of what it wishes to do—if it understands clearly the emergency to be met, and is agreed, or can agree, upon any means of meeting that emergency—there will be no further difficulty in taking such action as the case requires. Certainly we on this side of this House ought to be able to agree on some measure which will establish in those Southern States Governments which the military may be called upon to aid and support. My theory is that the military force ought to follow the civil authority, and not lead it, not take its place, not supersede it. This has always been the theory of our Government. Recollect the case of the Territory of Kansas. I remind gentlemen here, many of whom were at that time more prominently connected with public affairs than myself, that during the disturbances in that Territory, when life, liberty and property were not worth a pin's purchase, when everything was in chaos, when anarchy prevailed from one end of the Territory to the other, martial law was never proclaimed, the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* was never suspended. The military were sent there; a Government was recognized as entitled to make laws for the Territory, and the army was called on to support it. Now, Sir, I say that the same principle precisely applies in this case.

Mr. Hotchkiss—Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will allow me—

Mr. Raymond—I do not wish to be interrupted. I cannot consent to fritter away my limited time in colloquies. After I get through the gentleman can have an opportunity, if the House consents, to answer anything I may say. I know how eager gentlemen often feel to answer on the spot; but I submit to my colleague that it is not a violation of courtesy if I decline to permit him thus to interrupt me.

Now, I say that the proper course for this Congress to take is to establish in the Southern States some Government which will meet its ideas of justice and of right, and then send just as many troops as may be necessary to maintain the authority of that government and to enforce the laws it may enact. What form of government that shall be I will not now attempt to decide. I can imagine a great many forms that would be far preferable to the resource now proposed. I would prefer greatly the bill introduced the other day by the honorable member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens,) which proposes that the people of each of those States shall organize new Governments for themselves. When Congress has decided upon such a course as that, then I say send the army there if necessary to support that Government. I would greatly prefer to this bill the organization of Territorial Governments for those Southern States, because then we would have at least an organized civil authority from which laws and regulations might emanate.

I do not enter upon any of the disputed questions which the institution of such governments might raise. Upon some points I should have doubts as to our power and as to the propriety of the specific measures proposed. But I say that either of those measures is far preferable to the one which we are now called upon to adopt. I would even prefer that this Congress, if it be deemed necessary, should appoint civil commissioners for each State. Name them in the bill if you are not willing to trust the naming of them to the chief Executive. Let those commissioners organize tribunals of some sort, and then let the army support their decrees. What I insist upon as fundamental, unless we are to abandon all pretence of self-government and republican institutions, is that we shall not clothe subaltern officers of the army with the unrestricted power of life and death, with absolute authority over the liberties and the property of our fellow-citizens.

It is not in harmony with our institutions. It is not a precedent that we should be willing to establish. It is not such a precedent as will secure respect for this nation and for this Government anywhere on the face of the earth. Will it aid the cause of Democratic government to exhibit this great Republic—this model, as we have sought to make it, of what every republic should be—abandoning all the functions of civil government, abrogating everything like civil authority over one third of our domain and one third of our people, and for every imbecility and inability to agree upon any measure handing over the control of this section and these people to the absolute and sovereign will of a brigadier-general in the regular army? Will that aid the cause of free Republican government anywhere on the face of the earth? It is the last resort of a decayed and dying Republic. If we have no better resource than this, we may as well do at once what this would seem to be a preliminary step for doing, invite the regular army to take control of the whole country, install itself here in the Capital as the central, sovereign power, and make such laws and issue such decrees as it may see fit.

Now, Sir, these are the leading objections which occur to me to the bill now proposed. I could mention many others if I were to trace in detail what I think will be the operation of such a system as that now attempted to be inaugurated. I could point out many respects in which I think the bill would do far more evil than good. I see in it nothing which tends in the slightest degree to the restoration of peace and harmony in the Union, or to strengthen confidence among the people, or a hope that we shall ever again have a free republican Government, emanating from the people, and protecting the rights of the people upon this continent. The enactment of such a bill as this, the establishment of such a rule as that which is here proposed, will disturb business confidence everywhere. It will hold back men who are now looking forward to engaging in their usual avocations of life. It will keep capital from the Southern States; it will check the flow of emigration thither. Men will not seek homes and cast their fortunes where the absolute will of a Brigadier-General is the only security they have for either.

My colleague (Mr. Hotchkiss) says a bill was introduced the other day by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, and he drew the conclusion that it was so referred, in order that nothing might be done on the subject. On the contrary, it was so referred that it might be digested and put into shape so as to command greater support than it was likely to receive as it stood. It was the intention of the House in sending it to that committee to perfect it, and not to suppress it. If that committee cannot agree upon the details of any bill of reconstruction, it is time we had a committee that can. We seem to sit down helpless and hopeless under the inability of that committee to do what it was created for the express purpose of doing; and because they can devise nothing of a civil nature adequate to the emergency, it is urged we must fly to the most violent measure the ingenuity of man could devise.

Let me remind gentlemen that this has been the history of popular Governments everywhere, the reason of their downfall, their decadence and death. Difficulties occur in carrying out the principles of justice and liberty embodied in their constitution. Factions arise, each of which is more intent upon carrying out its own purposes than it is upon promoting the common good. Instead of trying to agree they try only to thwart and defeat each other, and finally in sheer desperation, and in order that neither may achieve a triumph over the other, by a common impulse they call in the army and hand over to a commanding general the power they have found themselves unable to wield.

Now, sir, before sitting down I wish to make a single remark in reply to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Thayer,) who charged the President with usurpation in the Southern States, and with having entered into secret negotiation with the leaders of the rebellion as to a basis of reconstruction. I confess I have seen no evidence of an attempt at such negotiation. I have seen a plan presented in one branch of Congress, with the suggestion in the public prints that the Southern States might be inclined upon that basis to accede to the Amendment to the Constitution adopted at the last session of Congress as a basis of reconstruction. I do not know what connection the President may have had with this programme. I am quite sure he could not have attempted anything in the form of a negotiation or beyond using his personal influence with the men in the Southern States with whom he may be supposed to have influence in its support. The programme put before the country proposes in substance that the Southern States shall adopt the Constitutional Amendment striking out the disability clause, but as an offset to that putting in their State Constitutions a provision for impartial suffrage.

I am not prepared to say that this plan shall be adopted, but I have no hesitation in saying that it is one worthy of more consideration from those who really desire impartial suffrage than some of them seem inclined to give it. It is too important, too grave in its character, too promising in the prospect it holds out to be dismissed with a sneer at its origin, real or assumed. I see no reason why we may not secure by a law which we may enact, all the real good which the disabling clause of the proposed Constitutional Amendment contains, and if then we can secure so great a boon as impartial suffrage in the Southern States, I have yet to hear of any valid ground on which such a proposition can be opposed.

Mr. Thayer—Will the gentleman before he takes his seat permit a question?

Mr. Raymond—I will.

Mr. Thayer—I ask the gentleman whether in his opinion the President has any constitutional authority to interpose the weight of his official influence to prevent the effective operation of the legislation of Congress or to dissuade the Southern States from accepting the proposition made by Congress.

Mr. Raymond—His official influence; certainly not.

Mr. Thayer—Then he must agree with me that in so doing the President has violated his official duty.

Mr. Raymond—Mr. Speaker, I should wish before I pronounced an assent or dissent upon that judgment to have some satisfactory proof of the fact that he has done so. I do not know that he has, and I certainly see nothing in the paragraphs lately published in the papers—to which I suppose the gentleman alludes—which connects him with such action in any other way than possibly this: that he may have expressed his personal opinion that it would not be just for the Southern States to accept the Constitutional Amendment. Is that an impeachable offence? I take it he is not deprived by the Constitution of his right to express his opinions as an individual citizen on any and all subjects that may come before him. As to the exercise of any power he has by virtue of his office to defeat the action of Congress, that is entirely another matter. I am not aware that he has done anything of the kind. But I am looking to the future rather than the past, and if we can now see any prospect of securing, through the President's aid or otherwise, the assent of the Southern States to the terms we have laid before them, with the addition of impartial suffrage, our duty to ourselves and our country demands that we shall not lightly throw it away. But I will not pursue the discussion any further, as I have promised to yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) a portion of my time.

The Recent Earthquake in Oregon.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* states that the following letter was written from Fort Klamath, under date of Jan. 8, 1867, 10 o'clock A. M., and is reliable:

Editor Sentinel: We have singular if not serious news to send by the express just leaving. This morning at daylight we were started from our sleep by the precipitate shock of an earthquake, immediately followed by a noise as of distant thunder. But in a little while quiet reigned, and every one was conversing and laughing heartily at the singular phenomenon; but our countenances soon underwent a serious change, for it began to grow dark; the whole heavens were full of a very black smoke or cloud; the air had a sulphurous smell, and ashes of a brownish color fell as fast as I ever saw it snow. We had to use candles in the mess-room. The most of us went into breakfast, but had only got fairly into our seats when, horror upon horror! the earth seemed rolling like waves upon the ocean; every one was thrown to the floor, only, on regaining their feet, to be placed in the same position again, accompanied with the rattling of dishes, the crashing of window-glasses, cracking of timbers of buildings, and the screams of the frightened. You could not imagine a more perfect chaos. Some of us gained the door, and such a sight met our gaze as was probably never before beheld. The tall pines around the fort seemed lashing themselves into fury; the wagons in front of the stable were engaged in a pitched battle; horses and cattle were lying crouching upon the ground, uttering the most pitiful moans; dogs were howling, and the unearthly cries of the Klamath Indians camped near the fort completed the scene. We imagined we were amidst the "wreck of matter and the crush of worlds." The sutler's store was thrown about twenty feet from its former position. There were no lives lost, nor any serious accident to any one, but there are quite a number of bruised shins and skinned noses. There is no serious damage to any of the buildings, all being log and frame houses, but I do not think there is a whole pane of glass left at the post.

There are many speculations as to the cause of this most singular freak of nature. Most of us are of the opinion that a volcano has broken loose near the Klamath marsh, as a continuous dark volume of smoke is seen ascending in that direction. Some of the soldiers have volunteered to go up and find out if we have a monster vomiting fire near us or not. There was about half an hour between the first and second shocks. The first was just perceptible. The second lasted, as near as can be judged from various opinions, from two to three minutes.

Further particulars will be given by the next express. In haste, yours, L. TENNYSON,
Quartermaster's Clerk.
By order of Commander of Post.

Mr. Whitmore has just arrived from the agency, and reports that the lake (Klamath) has lowered about six feet, and is still falling. Crooked Creek, a stream between this place and the agency, is completely dried up.

Dispensing with the Reading of the Journal.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* tells the following on the authority of a correspondent at Somerset, Ky.:

"A member from one of our mountain counties, full of conservatism, and a strong advocate of the Louisville *Journal*, each morning as he would take his seat in the House, as business opened, would commence reading his favorite paper, and about the same moment some member would move to dispense with the reading of the *journal*, and our mountain member would lay down his paper. He stood this for some time, but rising from his seat one morning, after the usual motion, he exclaimed at the top of his voice:

'Mr. Speaker, I've sot here in my seat fur mor'n a week and submitted to the tyranny of this House. Somebody, every morning, moves to dispense with the reading of the *journal*, and I've lost every paper I've bought for a week by it, and no man has ever moved to dispense with the *Democrat* or *Commercial*; and, Mr. Speaker, I won't stand it any longer. Mr. Speaker——'

Here the balance was lost in the general laughter."

Personal Items.

The Milwaukee *Daily Wisconsin* says an effort was made to attract Ristori to that city, but Manager Grau replied: "Shentlemen, I thanks you generally for your invite to come, but de grand expense he be too much for mine darling little angel. I takes a special trains, do you see, and that he costs de grand monish. Den I loses de go to St. Louis; and I pays my angel more vat I gets in Milwaukee, and dat is vera bad. Oh no, gentlemens, I likes de Milwaukee vera much, what you calls him; I likes the people vera much, an' I comes by and by ven I gets another little angel what's shust so good only vat doesn't cost so much of the monish, do you see."

Gen. Butler denies that he has sued a certain Western editor or any other slandering scribbler, and incidentally alludes to his determined silence as to newspaper slanders.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

Arrival of the Steamship Australasian at this Port.

Report of a Conversation with President Johnson.

The London Times on the Rappahannock Case.

Workingmen's Demonstration at Rochdale.

Speech of John Bright in Reply to Certain Charges.

The Cunard mail steamer *Australasian*, Capt. Cook, which left Liverpool at noon on the 26th and Queenstown on the 27th of January, arrived here yesterday morning.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Conversation with President Johnson—His Views on the Conflict Between Himself and Congress.

From the London Times' Own Correspondent.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1867.

Whatever may be the consequences to President Johnson of the threatened impeachment, it seems scarcely possible that they can be otherwise than injurious to the Radical party. The gross injustice of their recent proceedings, the tyranny which they exhibit, and the reckless use they are making of the power they have assumed, can scarcely be acceptable, in the long run, to the sense of the country. Not satisfied with settling the public affairs of the country in secret caucus, to which the minority are not admitted, and with preventing that minority being heard in the House by the device of "the previous question," and so rendering them dumb and powerless in the councils of the nation—not satisfied with those despotic measures, they are now violating the first principles of right and justice in an attempt to remove the Executive out of their path. General charges, most damaging and injurious in their character, are brought forward against the President, and published through the length and breadth of the land. His private life is traduced, and the motives for all his public acts are to be distorted and misrepresented. It is not enough to assail his political principles. They may be wrong or they may be right, but they are never discussed. What is aimed at is to show that his is a corrupt Administration, modeled with a view to the advancement of self-interest. On the face of matters, it is evident that this charge is unfounded. If ambition or interest had guided the President, he could more easily have satisfied both by placing himself in accord with the ruling party than by provoking their hostility. Accusations are leveled at him which will not stand before the most superficial inquiry. But even if they were well-grounded, it is an injustice that they should be handed over to a secret and irresponsible tribunal for mock investigation. It is the boast of Col. Forney and other leaders of the party that this newly-devised Star Chamber, the Judiciary Committee, is so packed as to insure a decision adverse to the President. The chairman is an ultra-Radical, and a majority of the members try to outstrip him. They are the President's implacable enemies, and they will call only his enemies before them. It is true that this is not the Court which will try the President, but they have it in their power to present a partial and prejudiced report against him, based upon *ex parte* evidence, which might be utterly valueless if properly tested and sifted; and meanwhile the Chief Magistrate of the country is left open to the aspersions of all the disappointed office-seekers whom he has turned from his doors, and all that abject crowd of lobbyists and jobbers who would risk everything to curry favor with Congress, but who have no principles to risk. It is a hardship in itself that these charges should be brought forward so long before the accused is allowed the opportunity to answer them. The American people may not feel much respect for a public officer who is fighting for his convictions alone and unsupported with a courage and patience never surpassed; but they cannot be insensible to the plainest demands of justice. If the President is deserving of this indignity, why are not articles of impeachment exhibited against him? Because the Radical Party are in hopes that delay will give them fresh adherents in the Senate, and they dare not incur failure. There is no desire to find out the truth, no regard for the public service. It is a great party move, which a small majority in the recent elections has been held to warrant.

It is to be observed that the merits or demerits of the President's political course are not under consideration in the least. He is in the way of the Radicals, and they wish to get rid of him. The Constitution does not say that a President may be deposed simply because he cannot accept the opinions of Congress. Indeed, one of the framers of the Constitution expressly says with regard to the Executive: "We can with no propriety contend for its complaisance to the humors of the Legislature," and he adds: "It is certainly desirable that the Executive should be in a position to dare to act on his own opinion with vigor and decision." Hamilton was not prepared to consider firmness of conviction on the part of the Executive a crime. The present dominant party dare not go so far as to affirm that it is, and they are therefore driven to the fabrication of charges which will give them the authority of the Constitution for what they are doing. This is the simple explanation of their recent proceedings. None of them deny it. They boldly say that they would be justified in adopting any course to gain their ends.

There is an advantage, however, to the stranger, which American politicians do not appreciate, of hearing both sides of a question, and in these days the only effectual means of getting at the President's views is from himself. It is some months since I last saw the President, and I was anxious to ascertain his opinions upon the state of the country and the events of the last few months. Mr. Johnson was good enough to give me an interview this afternoon at the White House, and he expressed to me the views which I shall, with his sanction, endeavor to repeat to you.

The President said that the light in which he regarded public affairs at the present moment was that a minority in the country was seeking to impose its views upon the majority. That minority knew the scale would be turned against them if the full number of the States were represented in Congress, and hence they were inflexible in their determination to keep them out. If once the people could be brought to understand that the fundamental principles of the Government were at stake, and not mere questions of party supremacy, there would be hope that justice would be done. In the elections last Autumn false issues were dexterously introduced, and upon them the people pronounced a judgment. They were told that if the Southern States were readmitted the national interest would be imperiled, and they did not stop to consider whether this was true or not. They forgot the weakness to which the South had been reduced, and never considered that it would be still unavoidable that it should obey the North, the stronger power—the power with available force at its back.

But, continued the President, it is impossible that the question should rest here. Little by little the Southern States have been brought back into a proper action with the general machinery of Government. The Government and the States had gradually approached each other, law and constituted authority resumed their sway, and everything was completed except the admission of representatives from those States to Congress. But here Congress interposed, and it said, "You are not States at all, and you shall not be represented." From that moment it began to pull to pieces the main fabric of the Government; it began to wipe out the States, from which alone it derived its existence. The States had brought Congress into existence, and now Congress proposed to destroy the States. It proposed to abolish the original and elementary principle of its being. It was as if the creature turned round upon the creator and attempted to destroy him. But suppose these States, with their lawfully-appointed Governors and administrators, refused to obey this summons to depart out of life altogether? Suppose they said, "We are within the scope of the Constitution; we are obeying the laws; the Government recognizes us by the infliction of taxes and the appointment of public officers; and no Congress can decree our dissolution!" Could the Government deny or repudiate this argument? If it came before the Courts and they substantiated it, what would remain to Congress but the exercise of force in order to carry out its views? Thus the country would be involved in another revolution; toward that all the proceedings of Congress in relation to the South were tending. The Executive Government were, at least, endeavoring to fulfill what was the supreme law of the land—the Constitution. There was a time when men considered the Constitution first when they framed laws. Now they occasionally mentioned it in an accidental manner. Some one on looking around discovered the Constitution, with much the same sense of astonishment, apparently, that a man who was watching the stars might experience when he discovered a new planet. But the Constitution was on the side of the Executive; law was on its side, and reason, and justice. The people would eventually perceive that it was interposing to preserve the very basis of this Republican Government, although their attention might be diverted from it now. "There is," added the President, "no answer to this argument—no attempt is made to answer it, except by the use of arbitrary power. You feel sometimes as if you were following up a principle straight to its source, and had got a tight grip upon it; and it is exactly so in this case."

The Constitution, the President further said, had been solemnly received when the people went into the Federation. No section of the people, or their representatives, could ignore or overthrow it, except arbitrarily. By-and-by, when the people heard the crash of the fabric which they had formerly prized so highly, when the sound of the falling timbers reached their ears, and they saw the dust and confusion, they would stop and look up to ascertain who it was that had been doing the work of destruction. That portion of the people which was now unheard would eventually demand by what right a Congress representing a part only of the States had assumed this responsibility. Formerly, when a measure was introduced, the first question asked was, "Is it constitutional?" and the next, "Is it expedient?" Now, Congress only asked, "Is it expedient?" but, in the judgment of the Executive, what was unconstitutional could not be expedient. The Constitution did, indeed, provide for its own enlargement by amendment, and it was competent for the people to change it according to the method prescribed. But now the majority of the people were voiceless on the question; they had no opportunity to make themselves heard. One duty of the Executive was undoubtedly to protect the rights of the minority, and hence Congress was aiming to pull down the Executive, and was even threatening the Supreme Court. It was opposed to the best interests of the people that this attempt should succeed, and the Executive still had confidence that the people would discern that truth for themselves.

The President presently referred to the alleged abuse which had been committed of the appointing power. He said that there was great misconception abroad, as to the good which the Executive might do for itself, or the harm which it might do others, by the bestowal of offices. Suppose, for instance, that there was a post to be given away. There were sure to be twenty applicants for it, and when it was bestowed all that the President had done was to make one lukewarm friend and nineteen enemies. The friend was silenced, for after he received the appointment he had to make favor with the Senate in order to get it confirmed. The man was as likely as not to throw over the President altogether. It was different when the Executive was in harmony with the Senate; then the candidate knew that he could secure a majority of that body, and he could venture to give his adhesion to the President. In point of fact, the Executive had not made more changes than were required by the public service,—not so many as were ordinarily made. There was a great outcry, because the men who were actually in power had filled all the offices with their friends and supporters, and they did not want to see them removed.

With regard to the threatened impeachment, the President said with a smile:

"I had contracted old-world ideas, derived from Magna Charter and so on downward, respecting the right of the accused to be heard and to be fairly tried, but these seem to be going out of date. Now, a committee sitting in secret, and hearing one side only, and that side the enemies of the accused, prejudge his case. It is a consistent part of the general system which we see being pursued."

Frequently during the conversation the President reiterated his belief that the people would eventually begin to look at all the questions now before them from the Constitutional side. He seemed to be content to be judged by the fidelity and persistence with which he had adhered in his public policy to the Constitution, which his oath obliges him to defend. That oath might as well be rescinded if Congress and the country refused to recognize the Constitution as a law binding upon all alike. Certainly the President's opinions with regard to the Constitution are not singular, although few besides himself have the courage openly to proclaim them. There are numbers of lawyers who do not hesitate to admit privately, "the President is right; but what is to be gained by going against one's constituents?" The Democrats have so dicredited themselves in the country by the course they took during the war that their advocacy is disastrous to the object of it. Now and then, however, a public man is found who is not afraid to declare his convictions. Judge Black, for example, made a forcible speech in defence of the President and the Supreme Court. He said, in the course of his remarks:

"The Judges, and all who think with them, are called traitors because they declare the Constitution to mean what it says, and because they will not violate it themselves or permit its violation by others when they can prevent it. If this conflict for and against the Constitution implies treason on either side, the guilt does not lie at our door. It is not the man who sustains and loves and believes in the laws of his country—it is not such a man that can be justly called a traitor. But if there be an American citizen anywhere who, with an oath upon his conscience to support the Constitution, would make war upon it, subvert it by brute force, and take away the defences it affords to life, liberty and prosperity, leaving them to the mercy of mobs, murderers, kidnappers, military commissions and bureaus of military justice, such a man is thoroughly a traitor."

Sentiments like these make a man unpopular, and therefore few venture to utter them.

The country ought not to be in any doubt as to the objects which the Radicals have in view in impeaching the President. It cannot be alleged as a pretext that Mr. Johnson prevents necessary legislation. The majority of two-thirds is secured, and the veto can always be rendered inoperative. What is it, then, that the leaders of the party are seeking? To place one of their own number in the Presidential chair, so that the laws which they pass may be carried out at the point of the bayonet, if necessary. This would inevitably force a revolution almost directly. The safeguard against it now is that the classes legislated against believe that the President can exercise some restraint upon their antagonists. They do not yet feel that they are delivered over altogether into their hands. This advantage to the country more than compensates for Mr. Johnson's mistakes, whatever they may have been. The Radicals wish to revolutionize the Government, and to put a tool of their own into the White House. Do they expect to accomplish all this quietly? They cannot pack the Supreme Court at this moment, for the appointment of the Judges rests exclusively with the President. But a more accommodating Executive could be induced to place more Judges on the bench, so that law might be interpreted according to Radical principles. These are the plans of the Radical Party, and still the people are silent.

The Case of the Rappahannock.

The London *Times*, Jan. 25, in an editorial on the *Rappahannock* case, closes as follows: "The time has come when these matters can be discussed in the past tense—a great advantage in many delicate negotiations. Of the ultimate result we entertain very little doubt. That Great Britain will be held legally responsible in damages for the depredations of the *Alabama* by any competent arbitrator, is very improbable; that she will be recommended, in equity and honor, to make some compensation for what her Government might possibly have prevented, is almost certain. Public opinion would accept this solution of the difficulty with perfect satisfaction, and support any reasonable enactment which might put an effectual stop to the equipment of Rappahannocks or facilitate their prompt confiscation."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Banquet at Rochdale—Interesting Speech by Mr. Bright—He Replies to the Charges Made Against Him by Political Opponents.

On Friday evening, Jan. 25, a meeting of about 1,200 of the working-people of Messrs. John Bright & Brothers was held in the Public Hall, at Rochdale, to present to the honorable member for Birmingham an address expressive of "their entire sympathy with, and sincere respect for him, under the malignant slanders which had been urged against him as their employer."

The address, which was moved, seconded and supported by workingmen in Mr. Bright's employ, after speaking of the attacks on his private character as base and unfounded, said he had always endeavored to improve their moral, social and intellectual well-being; while as a public character his best endeavors had been made to raise the great wealth-producing class to the full right of citizenship; it prayed that his life as an employer and statesman might be long spared.

The address was carried, and presented to Mr. Bright, who was present by invitation, accompanied by expressions of warm affection and great cheering.

Mr. Bright, on rising to acknowledge the presentation, was much cheered, the audience rising and waving their hats and handkerchiefs. The hon. member spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and my friends, I thank you with an overflowing heart for the kindness which has induced you to call and to form this meeting to-night, and for the most friendly and generous sentiments which you have uttered through the address which has just been presented to me, and which I accept with a gratification that I find no words properly to describe and express. [Hear.] This meeting is one of an unusual and noteworthy character. [Hear.] I am not sure that on any former occasion in this district, or in this country, there has been a meeting like it, where a thousand persons, men and women, assisting in, or employed in the business of a particular firm, have felt it their duty to meet for the purpose of contradicting and overthrowing countless slanders uttered against that firm—[hear,]—and chiefly against one member of it, with a view to damage his political influence. [Hear.] We are met for the purpose, further, of expressing our confidence in, and our friendship for, each other. [Hear.] The meeting is as numerous as the average public meetings that can be held in this town; [hear,] and the purpose of the meeting, though not strictly political, yet clearly has reference to circumstances that have arisen out of the political discussions of the day. [Hear.] I find it not easy to speak to such a meeting, after my long experience of public speaking. About ten days ago, a deputation from your body—the Chairman was one of the deputation—called upon me to inform me that on the previous day a meeting had been held of persons in our employ who were anxious to have some public demonstration of their feeling with regard to recent statements, and they asked me on behalf of that meeting, if I would come to a meeting like this to receive an address which they were wishful to present to me. I thanked them for their kind intention, and told them that I thought nobody, whose opinion was worth anything, could believe these statements, and that we could all, I thought, very easily outlive these slanders. [Hear.] They answered that there was a great indignation felt, and that you whom they represented were greatly hurt at the things which they had read in the newspapers concerning my brothers, and particularly concerning myself—[hear]—and they urged me therefore to come. I felt that I had no option, and that it was my duty to attend. [Hear.] The meeting, therefore, has been assembled to-night, and I am here to meet you and to thank you. And, although in speaking to the deputation, I rather discouraged their ideas and purpose, still I am bound to say on considering it further, I believe you have done well to hold this meeting—[hear]—not as bearing altogether upon my position with regard to it, but as concerning your own; for rely upon it the slanders that were uttered against me had the effect in some degree of reaching or damaging you. [Hear.] Clearly, if it were true that we were the oppressors of those who lived near us, and to whom weekly we paid wages, you were the oppressed, for there cannot be the one class without the other. If we were tyrants and unjust, clearly you were slaves and the victims of injustice; and if we were devoid of conscience, you were proved to be devoid of independence, and that you suffered and tolerated injustice from which you could not escape, and which you had not even the courage to resent. [Hear.] You know—every man and woman in this assembly knows, every honorable man in Rochdale knows—that there is not a shadow of a shade of foundation for the charges that have been made against me. [Loud cheers.] The men who have made these charges, for the most part, could have no knowledge of the facts, and having no knowledge of the facts, it being [illegible] they could be true, they have exhibited themselves to the country as men without a spark of honor—[cheers]—and slanderers of the most disgraceful and odious character. [Cheers.] To those who live in this neighborhood, even I should say to a large portion of my countrymen, judging either my life at home, or from my public career, they might have found a sufficient answer to these charges. [Hear, hear.] I look back for a moment to the connection of my family with this district and with the cotton trade. My father was well known to many in this meeting. [Hear.] I believe that he was in life a just and honorable man—[hear,] and in the early portion of his life, according to the common use of the phrase, he was a working man. About the time that the cotton trade was, as it were, in its infancy in this country, he was apprenticed to a most worthy man who had a few acres of ground, a very small farm, and three or four looms in his house engaged in the cotton manufacture. My father was apprenticed to him to learn to weave, at a village near New Mills, in Derbyshire. About the year 1796 he was free of his apprenticeship, and sallied forth to seek his living, or, as the story books say, to "seek his fortune," along with a fellow-apprentice. And I have heard him say that their joint purse did not amount to more than 10s. He found employment at his business as a weaver, and he was able to earn 6s. a week. At that time, the Government of England was engaged in a tremendous war with the French Republic; the Government of England was shedding the blood of the people as though it was but water, and squandering its treasure as though it had not been accumulated by the painful labor and the sweat of the population of this kingdom [Hear]; and trade was very bad, and wages were very low, and 6s. a week was that which a hand-loom weaver at that time could earn. In the year 1802 my father came to this town. His old master's sons came here, and in conjunction with two or three gentlemen in this neighborhood they built the mill which you all know quite well as the "Hanging Road Factory;" it was, I believe, the second factory in this town and neighborhood which was set to work in cotton spinning. He remained there for seven years, and in 1809 he took that old mill, which is even yet in our occupation, and with the outward and somewhat dismal aspect of which you are all perfectly familiar. ["Hear," and laughter.] Some friends of his in Manchester, who were in business as commission agents, seeing his aptitude for business, and believing in his honorable character, found the capital which was necessary to begin business in that mill, and about the end of the year 1809 that old steam-engine, which was put there by Boulton & Watt, of Birmingham, nobody knows hardly how long since, first turned round to spin cotton in that old mill. Well, now from 1809 to 1867 is at least 57 years, and I venture to say that, with one single exception, and not of long duration, there has been during that 57 years an uninterrupted harmony and confidence between my family connected with that business and those who have assisted us and been employed in it. [Cheers.] Now, I shall not go into any details of business, for that would be absurd. I shall not speak of the duties which belong to employers of labor in this district, nor shall I pretend that we have performed those duties in a manner better than the average of our neighbors. Still less shall I speak of gifts or contributions for any purpose of charity or mercy. Nothing would be more repulsive to my feelings than that I should hear, or that anybody else should parade before the public, any charitable act that I or that my brothers have done. [Cheers.] After all, as we look back upon our lives we must all feel conscious that we have done much less than we ought to have done; that we have been but unprofitable servants and bad or faulty stewards of the many blessings which God has bestowed upon us. Nor will I speak more than in a word of the twenty-five years of continuous service which I have given to the public, nor of the results of the service. Whatever that service may be worth, it is before you and before the country, and it is not for me to speak of it more than what I have now said. I said that I believe my father was a just and an honorable man. I believe that all those from whom he bought anything, or to whom he sold anything, as well as those who were employed by him, would give him that character. The principle which he adopted in his commercial career is the principle which has been adopted by his sons; and I venture here to express the hope and the belief that hereafter it will be adopted and scrupulously adhered to by his son's sons who may come after us. [Loud cheers.] Now, I ask you, my friends, this question, because this is what it is worth your while to consider: Why all these slanders against us and against me? There are 500 firms in this country whose business is carried on, who employ great numbers of people, many far more than we do, who have their transactions of every kind, who may have occasionally little or great differences with their workmen; but, of all these 500, 499 are left untouched, and we, and I alone am assailed by these men. [Loud cheers.] Whence come these charges and these slanders? They come, as you know, openly and chiefly from obscure men in the Tory ranks. [Cheers.] Occasionally you hear of them from some obscure man, who, by the accident of party, has been raised for a few months into the position of a minister of the crown. [Hear, hear.] Our assailants, if you examine the matter for a moment, you will find, are the monopolists of political power in this country, and the base creatures who for selfish purposes are found crawling about them. [Cheers.] What is my crime?—that I have resisted this monopoly of power—that since the first hour that I stepped upon a public platform, and took part in political questions, I have pleaded for the rights of the millions of the people of this country. All that I ask is that you may be heard in the hall where it is said the representatives of the people are accustomed to assemble. [Cheers.] I do not ask that you may change the laws or overthrow institutions, but I ask that you may be heard, and that when Parliament meets session after session, as it will meet the week after next, your great class—the most numerous and the most indispensable of all in the country—shall not be absolutely shut out. I claim that your labor, and your skill, and your virtues and your rights shall have their due influence in that assembly, where other classes of the population can make their voice so completely heard. And I say that this which I claim is altogether constitutional; for no man except those monopolists of power and the few who side with them would say that in a country where representative institutions have lasted longer, perhaps, than in any other country in the world, the great body of the people should be shut out from all participation in those representative institutions. And I should say that the claim is most reasonable, for what can be more unreasonable than this, that out of every 100 men now living, of 21 years old and upwards, in Great Britain and Ireland, 84 have no votes whatsoever—["shame," and only 16 have votes. ["Shame, shame."] But if I said further that out of every 100 men, it only takes three to return an absolute majority of the members of the House of Commons, I should show you a state of Parliamentary representation so extraordinary and so unjust that if it were described in any other country in the world where constitutional government exists, I believe the facts could not possibly be believed. And, further, I hold, moreover, that this claim is necessary to freedom. Wherever you go, you find now that the opinion of the world has decided this question, that that cannot be called a free country in which there is no representative institution, and that in proportion as representation is complete and perfect, in that proportion the freedom of that country may be considered to be complete. If you cross the Atlantic to the British North American colonies—to Canada and the smaller colonies that are now said to be about to be united with Canada, you will find in them all a much wider franchise than there is in this country. If you go to Australia, a much greater distance, you will find that in the Australian colonies you would also have votes, which are denied you in England; and if you look at the history of those great colonies of America which now form an independent republic, you will find that from their first foundation, 200 years ago, there has been almost without exception a very wide suffrage, infinitely surpassing anything that has been possessed here in our time. Well, then, I say—and this is my great offence to these men—[hear, hear]—I say that it is not fitting that you, the working people of England, who minister so greatly to the wealth and to the power of your country, should be spurned from the door of that house which professes to be the House of Commons, representing truly the great interests of the great people of this nation. Now, I say, without hesitation, and I am sure without chance of contradiction, that it is mainly because I put in this claim for the people that I have been thus assailed. You know perfectly well that I have been accustomed in all my public life to take an independent course; that I have not been a flatterer of those who are in power, nor have I been a flatterer of that great class on whose behalf I have mainly acted and spoken. I am no flatterer. I have not bent my knee to any class of the community. I have sought to be guided by a higher law than the prejudices or the passions of any section of the people. In this course of independence it may be I have made errors, as other men make errors; for I profess to no kind of infallibility, even on political subjects, which I have so long and so much considered. Now take, as a proof of this, a question on which those persons to whom I have referred have said a great deal—the question of the Factory Act. You know, many of you, that I was in Parliament twenty years ago, when the act passed; that I did not feel it my duty on any occasion to support it; that I took a course which many of you, and many of those, your fathers, who are not now here, thought was wrong; I was against any interference by Parliament with the freedom of labor and of capital. I did not wish to trust a Parliament of land-owners with that control and the disposition of labor and capital in this country. I knew that by their infamous Corn Law, which had lasted for thirty years, they had confiscated an untold and countless amount of the labor and capital of England, [hear, hear,] with the view of turning it into the channel of rent for themselves, and therefore I did not like this body of men to meddle with the question. But I rejoice as much as any one of you can rejoice that you now are working only ten and a half hours daily instead of eleven and a half hours as before. I believe that the establishment of free trade about the time when the Factory Bill passed caused so great an increase of trade and demand for labor that the Factory Bill itself has been made to work with a success that in all probability it would not have met with if these changes to which I have referred had not been made. I think it quite possible—I hope it is certain—that at some period even the time now worked may be to some further extent shortened. [Loud cheers.] My own impression is that with an economical Government, taking much less of taxation from the people, with laws regarding the tenure and the distribution of land in accordance with a true political economy, and with education generally and universally spread among the people, there will be a strong and rational disposition to work a shorter time, that there will be great care taken of the earnings that are made, and thus that the comfort of families may be not in the least lessened although the time of labor may be shortened. [Cheers.] But, referring to that question of the discussion on the Factory Bill, I venture to say this, and if any of you will undertake to look back to those discussions you will find that no word escaped my lips that was not friendly to the operative class of this country, and that I was as anxious to defend them as to defend their employers from the exaggerated and calumnious statements of those to whom I was opposed. Now, once more to the question of public life and politics; I am one of those who believe that in a country people cannot be happy, cannot have that which is their own, cannot be really free and really growing and improving, unless there be a wise legislation and a just administration of the laws. [Hear, hear.] An unjust law wounds every household in the country. That most unjust of all laws, the Corn Law, penetrated every town, and every parish, and every village, and every house, and it wounded and injured every man in every house. And a just law, on the contrary, acts with universal influence; it is like the life-giving sun; it is like a fertilizing shower;—it scatters good everywhere, and there is no district in the country so remote, no family so humble, no occupation so unimportant, that it does not feel to some degree the influence of a wise, and a just and beneficent law. [Loud cheers.] But still we must never forget this—that laws, monarchs, houses of legislation, powers that be of any kind, cannot do everything for us. There will remain much for us to do ourselves, many duties to perform, and many efforts to make. The foundation of all abundance and comfort is industry. You are, perhaps, about the most industrious people in the world. It is not necessary that any people should work harder than the people of England. I think, on the whole, they work a great deal too hard. But if you come to the next virtue, the virtue of frugality, I am bound to say that I do not believe the people of England are as frugal as the people of some other countries. In times that are good, when labor is abundant, and wages are comparatively high, if all the people in England who are, as we say, well off—I mean, in having good wages—would cultivate the practice of putting every week a portion into some safe place, so that by-and-by there would be £5, and then £10, and then £15, and then £20; and thus the habit of saving would grow while the money saved would grow;—if that one virtue could be added in greater degree to your industry, your honorableness, and your other virtues, you would become a much greater power in the country; and although you are so numerous that the richest class is afraid of you [cheers,] they would find that in addition to your numbers you were so powerful that all attempts to keep you from your fair and full share in the government of the country would be absolutely impossible. And then there is one other virtue which you will allow me to refer to—that is the virtue which leads you to wish that your children should be instructed better than you have been instructed. What is going on in the classes above you in the social scale is this—that almost every man in the middle class now wishes his children to be better educated than he was educated. This feeling ought to spread amongst all classes. You ought to have a great ambition that your sons and daughters should be fairly instructed—that they may know their rights of every kind; that they may, as they grow up, have self-respect, and be a credit and an honor to you, their parents, when you are sinking into your later years. I hope and believe that in these respects, both with regard to the better government, and with regard to the social improvement of the people, there is a visible advance among us; and that we can see, in looking to the future, something brighter and better than has been seen in the past. [Loud cheers.] Now, then—for I know that there must be many here who will think that what is to follow will be interesting after these more business-like proceedings in which we have spent the last hour—I shall not detain you much longer, but shall hope that we may all remember this evening with satisfaction on every ground. I have not wished to make it an opportunity—nothing could be more improper on my part—of preaching to you of things which you ought to do, and have not done. For myself, looking over my past life—and it is a much longer plain to look over now than it was some years ago—I can see a great number of shortcomings which I feel ashamed of; I can see many failures which I ought to have avoided—I can recollect resolutions formed to do good things, and some, perhaps, great things, which have failed from some unexplained feebleness of action. Still I have worked on, and I hope not without some little result upon the condition of the people and the interests of our common country. I meet you to-night with an inexpressible pleasure. You are the nearest to me in my neighborhood. You tell me that, so far as the conduct of my brothers and myself go in regard to our business relations with you, you have seen that of which you can generally approve. You tell me that you have observed my public life, and that you find in that not only nothing to condemn, but much to approve of. [Cheers.] You say in your address, and in your speeches, that you confide in me; that you believe, whether in the country or in that House in which I expect to be a fortnight hence, that I shall never forget your interests, and never betray them. I thank you for your kindness, all of you—my friend, our Chairman, those who spoke in moving and seconding the address, and all you who have received their expressions with approbation. I am greatly cheered by your reception of me to-night. I am strengthened by the sympathy you have shown me, and I beg to assure you from my heart that the event of this day, which I can never forget, will be always to me an abundant compensation for anything that I can possibly do or suffer in your cause. [Great cheering.]

Mr. T. B. Potter and Mr. Goldwin Smith briefly addressed the meeting.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's Reform Measures—How they were Communicated to his Cabinet.

Paris (Jan. 28) Correspondence of the London Times.

In the meantime the Emperor was maturing, in silence and secrecy, his plan of reform—not quite the same as that which has been published, though very nearly so. The Cabinet Council that was to meet on Wednesday was postponed, in consequence of the Court ball, to Thursday, and on that day, before any other business was entered upon, he quietly drew from his pocket a sheet of paper, read to his Ministers the draft of his project, informed them that as he had definitively made up his mind upon it he would not then trouble them for any observations, and requested them to proceed forthwith to the ordinary business of the day. The Ministers received the gracious communication with respect; not without surprise, but they said nothing. On Saturday, the Council of Ministers met again, and, the Emperor having settled in his own mind what to do with them, they were allowed to have their say. The Empress was present, and took part in the conference. There can be no indelicacy in alluding to this illustrious lady, who is, to all intents and purposes, a political personage. Her Majesty has over and over again presided at Cabinet Councils; she almost always takes a share in the proceedings, and sometimes signs decrees and ordinances. In the present instance, it is related that Her Majesty was pleased to express herself not over-satisfied with the concessions granted by the Emperor, as they gave rather too much latitude to the Opposition, and too much disarmed authority. M. Chasseloup Laubat (Marine) inclines to more liberal views, and, perhaps, took some exceptions to the project. There is some uncertainty as to how Marshal Randon expressed himself on this particular subject, though there were none as to what he thought of the project for the organization of the army. M. Lavalette, strange to say, took rather a liberal view, though he might not completely disapprove the plan. M. Fould did not conceal his opinion that it could hardly be looked upon as serious. He would cordially support any well-considered serious measure that would enlarge the circle of public liberty, and at the same time maintain the public authority of the Executive; but he did not think that the one in question had that character. After hearing with his wonted serenity and patience all the Ministers had to say, His Majesty was pleased to notify to his Ministers that he had made up his mind, and he "invited" them to resign *en masse*. The "invitation" was at once accepted. It was considered as a mere formality, though perhaps a superfluous one, as they all expected to be reinstated in their posts.

British Monuments in France.

Viscount Hood has received a letter, of which the following is a traslation:

Palace of the Tuileries, Jan. 20, 1867.

Sir: I learn with regret by your letter that the tombs of the English officers killed at the Battle of Toulouse are in a state of dilapidation.

Soldiers who fall upon a foreign soil are the property of that country, and it is the duty of all to honor their memory.

I take upon myself the reparation of these tombs, at my own expense.

Receive the assurance of my regards.

NAPOLEON.

ITALY.

The Case of the Exiled Bishops—Italian Citizens in Papal Prisons.

The Florence *Opinione*, of Jan. 24, says:

"Councilor of State Mauri has arrived at Rome, and has communicated to Signor Tonello the last instructions of the Italian Government. An understanding has been arrived at on the question of the nomination of the Bishops. All that remains to be settled is to what prelates the vacant dioceses shall be assigned."

The Chamber of Deputies were engaged to-day in discussing petitions from several communes in Sardinia, requesting that measures should be adopted to alleviate the general distress which at present prevails in the island. The Minister of Public Works explained that the Government had always taken steps for that purpose, and announced that orders had been given for the execution of several public works in the island.

On the 25th, in the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Giacomelli referred to a petition from two citizens of Ancona, praying to be liberated from the Pontifical prisons. Signor Giacomelli declared that twelve citizens of the Kingdom of Italy have been detained for several years in the Papal prisons.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs said that negotiations had been opened on this question, and France had used her good offices, though unfortunately without success, to obtain the release of the prisoners. He was now about to attempt another means for obtaining the satisfaction of this just demand, but at present he did not think it advisable to give any further explanation on the subject.

The official *Giornale di Roma* contradicts as wholly unfounded, the statement published by some journals that the Pope had adhered to the arrangement relative to the ecclesiastical property in Italy, announced to have been concluded between the Italian Government and the House of Langrand Dumonceau.

The Exclusion of Protestant Churches from the City of Rome—How the Matter Was Compromised.

A correspondent at Rome writes as follows under date of Jan. 15:

Since my last, Cardinal Antonelli has shown himself somewhat more pliant. In an interview with Mr. Odo Russell at the close of last week, when pressed to say whether our services, as now held without the walls, would be unmolested by the Government, he answered that "they had his sanction." Our two extramural Sabbaths have passed off with perfect quietness, and according to this more favorable reply of the Cardinal's, we may expect that the services, *fuori i muri*, will continue undisturbed. This in itself is an important point gained. It has never before been conceded that Protestant service was lawful anywhere except under the wing of an ambassador. It was connived at, never sanctioned. The case of the two Scotch churches was one of pure sufferance. Sanction was never asked, because it was known that it would be refused. The reply of Antonelli seems to establish as a rule for the future that unprivileged service may be held beyond the walls, and only privileged service within them. The result of the recent conflict must be looked upon as a gain. Something has been yielded, and we at least know our position. I trust more will be demanded by our country for British subjects, and that the question will not rest until the right of worship within the walls be conceded. The small point gained shows how the greater may be forced from the reluctant Secretary of State. He had evidently not anticipated so much annoyance from that affair. The Prussian and American Ministers have both been at him. Before a place had been found outside the walls for the Scotch services the Prussian Minister had courteously signified his willingness that they should be held in the chapel of the Legation, and, according to his custom, he intimated the same personally to Antonelli. His appearance in the field was quite unexpected, and staggered the Cardinal Secretary in his course. His Eminence had hardly recovered from the shock when the United States bore down upon him. Gen. Rufus King sought an interview for a corresponding object. The badgered Secretary began to fear there would be no end to the matter, and thus he was found by Mr. Russell in a more conciliatory mood than upon the first interview. The American difficulty was got over by Antonelli's suggestion to Gen. King to transfer the Legation to the house where the American service was held. This was done. The Stars and Stripes descended from the General's residence, and now adorn the front of Mr. Macpherson's photographic establishment, in which house a large saloon serves as the American Church. This arrangement, however ludicrous in this particular case, indicates the rule henceforth to be observed, namely; privileged service alone within the walls, unprivileged without. The Americans are very indignant that they should have been even threatened with ejection, and should have been compelled to resort to a fiction to protect themselves from it. They threaten a national agitation for reciprocity of religious rights.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FERRY INVESTIGATION.

Fifth Day's Session of the Committee—Investigation of the Williamsburgh Ferries.

The Legislative Ferry Investigating Committee held their closing session at Washington Hall, Williamsburgh, yesterday, to hear complaints with regard to the management of the ferries of the Eastern District, Brooklyn. All the members of the Committee, with the exception of Mr. Maxwell, were present, and a large number of the citizens of Williamsburgh were in attendance as complainants and witnesses.

The investigation commenced with the statement of Mr. Scholes. He wished to call the attention of the Committee to the fact that the ferries were farmed out to the highest bidder; not to those who will give the best ferry accommodations, but to men who thought they could make the most money out of them. This was so much tax upon Kings County for the benefit of New-York, and was grossly unjust. New-York was now taxing its ingenuity to devise some means of facilitating travel for its citizens to and from their places of business, and yet they tax Kings County for the privilege of allowing the citizens of New-York to come to Brooklyn and live. The better the ferries were, and the more remunerative, the higher was the tax, so that there was every inducement on the part of the Ferry Companies to provide poor facilities during the latter part of their lease, because if the business appeared prosperous they would be compelled to pay a higher price for the renewal of their lease. The great source of difficulty, in his opinion, was this control over the Brooklyn ferries which New-York claimed to exercise.

S. Tuttle, being sworn, said that the principal complaint he had against the Brooklyn Ferry Company was that they did not provide sufficient boats to convey the passengers. Teams are often detained an hour at the South Seventh-street ferry before they can get on a boat; when they do get a chance to go aboard there is such a jam that it is dangerous both to foot passengers and those in carriages; he was run into last Fall while going aboard the boat in his buggy and knocked out of his carriage and seriously injured; while the slips are being repaired, as they are frequently required to be, fewer boats run, which makes the delay and inconvenience still greater; as to the rates of fare, he used to pay $10 per hundred for certificates; now he had to pay $20; the fare for foot passengers is three cents a head; commutation tickets are not issued by the Company; the boats and the ferry houses of the Brooklyn Company are not in as good order as those of other ferries; the majority of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Ferry Company reside in New-York; the chief cause of complaint by the citizens of Williamsburgh is the detention to which they are subjected and the high rates of fare. The ferry facilities have not increased in proportion to the increase of population; property in Williamsburgh has been depreciated very much in consequence of the lack of good ferry facilities; manufacturers, particularly, have been prevented from coming here.

Mr. Hunkley, counsel for the Ferry Company, asked witness if he knew that the boats were constructed so they could not sink?

Witness said he did not.

Mr. Hunkley said he would inform the Committee that they were.

A By-stander—How did it happen, then, that the *Nebraska* sank twice? [Applause.]

Hunkley—If the gentleman will prove that the *Nebraska* ever sunk at all, I will answer him.

Witness continued—The crowd at the ferry slips continues about two hours every morning.

Mr. Morton stated that the Brooklyn Ferry Company ran the Division-avenue ferry without a lease, and simply on a license from New-York. He said he had frequently crossed the ferries of this company late at night and found the boats in total darkness. The people of Williamsburgh think that they have a right to demand better accommodations for their money. He would like to have the lease of the South Eleventh-street Ferry read.

John H. Tobit, being sworn, said he had resided twenty years in Williamsburgh; he said that he and twelve others in his office lost half an hour per day in consequence of the Company not complying with their lease in the time of running their boats; the lease required the Company to run a boat from each landing once in five minutes till an hour after sunset; from that time, they were required to run once in fifteen minutes; the average time of starting at present is from twenty minutes to half an hour; he once lived on Staten Island, and it took him less time on an average to get home from New-York than it does now to reach Williamsburgh; the ferry accommodations were decidedly better between New-York and Williamsburgh fifteen years ago than they are now; the trips were more frequent and the fare was less.

Calvin Kline testified that within a few weeks past he had been charged fifteen cents at one time, and at another time twenty cents, and at another time thirty cents for crossing the Grand-street Ferry with a one-horse wagon; all these variations in the rates of fare occurred within three weeks; the heaviest charge was when he had the lightest load.

Mr. Polhamus, a livery-stable keeper of Williamsburgh complained of the difficulty of driving carriages on the boats in the morning on the other side of the ferry. So great was the rush of carts, trucks, &c., that he did not pretend to risk his carriages on the South Seventh-street Ferry at these hours, but crossed at the Grand-street Ferry. Twice during the last season he had the sides jammed out of his carriages. There were no police regulations and the carts all rushed pell mell upon the boats, and those who had the strongest vehicles stood the best chance. It is almost impossible for a light wagon to cross that ferry between 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning. If they would give tickets as they sometimes do entitling each person to have his turn it would partially remedy the evil.

Alderman Geo. H. Fisher confirmed the testimony of other witnesses as to the crowd of carts, trucks, &c., that collects every morning at the South Seventh-street Ferry. The blockade is the worst about 9 A. M. and continues till 10 or after. His office, he said, overlooked the ferry and he had an opportunity to witness the crowd daily. The crowding at the ferries arises from the insufficiency of boats and the irregularity with which they make their trips.

Rev. Mr. Bacon complained of the difficulty of getting vehicles from the boats to the bridges, owing to the steep grade, particularly on the Grand-street Ferry. This caused a good deal of hard swearing among the truckmen, which was offensive to many ears. There was also a general lack of police regulations; the foul condition of the cabins and waiting rooms both for ladies and gentlemen was notorious; on the Grand-street and Division-avenue Ferry it was intolerable. Witness also complained of the negligent attendance at the ferry gates. He considered the evils to be the natural result of the leasing of the ferry franchise for a limited time.

Mr. McManus, a compositor on the Times, said he crossed the ferry from 1 to 4 o'clock in the morning. He wished to complain of the disgraceful manner in which the Peck-slip Ferry had been run this Winter. He had often waited at the ferry house two hours for a boat. Three times within five weeks he had been forced to go up to the Grand-street Ferry. *Last Friday* night the Company ran no boats after 8 P. M., on account, as they said, of the fog; but there was so little fog when he reached the ferry that he could plainly see the gas-lights on the Brooklyn side. He also wished to complain of the dirty ferry-house on the New-York side; also of the lack of light in the cabins of the boats at night; if there happened to be a light burning and the deck hand saw a man reading a newspaper, he would be sure to turn it down.

Ira Buckman said there was a vacant slip at South Eighth-street, where a ferry ran in 1860, which might be obtained by the Company and used at those hours when the crowd was greatest.

Richard Harger testified that the ferry-boat *Nebraska* sank lower than her main deck; he believed the upper decks were not securely fastened and were liable to float off in case the boat sank.

Richard H. Fletcher testified that he was in the employ of the Brooklyn Ferry Company from 1855 to 1862; was familiar with machinery; in his opinion the boilers and engines in use by that Company were

detective; four or five years ago he put a penknife through the boiler iron in two or three boats of the Company.

Q.—Did you inform the Company of it? A.—No.

Q.—Did'nt you consider it your duty to inform them? A.—I was not paid for doing anything of that kind.

Mr. WALL, a large stockholder of the Brooklyn Ferry Company, then addressed the Committee at great length in defence of the management of the ferries and apology for their defects. He laid great stress on the usual excuse that the ferries were not remunerative, and claimed that the stockholders gave the public just as good accommodations as they could afford to.

Mr. TUTTLE inquired of Mr. WALL whether there was not other than general stock, and whether the dividends were a fair index of the general profits.

Mr. WALL replied that the Company did not deal in any stock but genuine.

Mr. TUTTLE said he knew a stockholder of the Union Ferry Company, now living, who told him that in addition to his regular dividends on his stock, he invariably received on New-Year's Day an envelope full of money as a New-Year's present.

The Chairman of the Committee inquired the name of the gentleman who made that statement, and was told by Mr. TUTTLE that his name was HAWLEY, at present a resident of Reading, Conn., but who formerly resided in Williamsburgh.

The Committee here adjourned the investigation to 10 A. M. to-morrow at the same place.

The Chairman announced the intention of the Committee to visit all the Williamsburgh ferries at different hours of the day and gave for themselves.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Park Bank Building—The Basin and Plot of Land at the Foot of Canal-street—No Rent Forthcoming from Them—An Investigation Called for.

This Board met at 4 P. M. to-day, Mr. HARDY in the chair.

A resolution to permit the Park Bank to erect columns in front of their new building in Broadway, the columns not to project more than four feet from the building, was presented.

Mr. MCGINNIS hoped the resolution would not be adopted. Broadway was already too narrow at the point mentioned in the resolution. In his opinion the Street Commissioner should at once cause the removal of the portico in front of the building now being erected at the corner of Ann-street and Broadway.

Mr. VARNUM said the columns were intended to be placed on the steps, which were, by law, permitted to extend seven feet from the building.

Mr. MCGINNIS said that Mr. VARNUM had but a short time ago drawn up an ordinance forbidding the use of signs which extended more than twelve inches over the sidewalk, unless a permit was first obtained and paid for. Why should poor tradesmen be obliged to purchase a privilege while it was offered gratis to a wealthy institution like the Park Bank?

Mr. VARNUM thought the building and its columns would be an ornament to the City.

The resolution was referred.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that the basin at the foot of Canal-street had been leased about eight months ago to Wm. J. PECK & Co., for $8,000 per annum, but that the lessees had not yet signed the necessary papers, or paid any rent; also, that the triangular plot of ground at the foot of Canal-street, was occupied by WM. J. PECK & Co., but that no rent had been received therefor.

Mr. NORTON said this was a most extraordinary state of things. Here were parties occupying basins and plots of land for months without paying any rent for them. The basin at the foot of Canal-street had been specially reserved for ferry purposes, and when leased it was understood that the ferry to Hoboken was to be run therefrom. Several inquiries attempts had been made to ascertain the value of the basin at auction. Once it was bought by a man named ANDREW CLARK, who proved to be a bar-keeper, and, of course, was a likely man to run a ferry. Then Mr. W. J. PECK bought it, and was now occupying the wharf connected with it, but had not agreed upon lease or even paid the auctioneer's fees. He hoped the whole matter would be referred to a special committee for investigation.

The motion to refer was adopted, and the Board adjourned to 4 P. M. on Thursday next.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

EXCISE LAW VIOLATIONS.

The following persons were arraigned before the Court yesterday on a charge of having violated the Sunday liquor law:

Gustave Booth, No. 7 Vandewater-street; Owen O'Rourke, No. 94 New Chambers-street; Emil Hallander, No. 253 Canal-street; Jacob O'Neil, No. 48 Roosevelt-street; Patrick Cunningham, No. 11 James-street; Carson A. Banker, No. 148 Baxter-street; Mathew Tully, No. 31 Rutger-street; Jeremiah Driscoll, No. 33 Oak-street; Wm. Van Zant, No. 132 Centre-street; James Carr, No. 46 Prince-street; Daniel Downey, No. 140 Worth-street; Thos. Brady, No. 56 Roosevelt-street; Garret Cropsey, No. 48 Bowery.

They were all required to furnish bail to answer, in the sum of $100 each. The Twenty-seventh Precinct Police arrested, on Sunday even ng, 26 persons at the Jersey City Ferry, they being grossly intoxicated. Bail was fixed in these prisoners' cases at $10 each, a few being locked up in default of bail.

ESCAPE OF A PICKPOCKET.

WM. GRAHAM, aged 19 years, was arrested yesterday morning in the foot of Canal-street, by Officer MOONEY, of the Fifth Precinct, on a charge of attempting to pick the pocket of an unknown lady as she was stepping on the gang-plank of one of the California steamers. The prisoner was brought into Court and the necessary papers made out for his commitment for trial. While the officer's attention was thus engaged, the accused availed himself of the opportunity of an unguarded gate to slip out of the Court-room and so escape. As he is well known to the Police, GRAHAM will no doubt be soon rearrested.

HOTEL THIEVES.

Detective TILLEY, of the Third Precinct, and Special Detective DE VOY, of the Astor House, arrested two reputed hotel thieves on Sunday, named JOHN MARTIN and WILLIAM BROOKS. It appears that on Saturday night a young man named Joseph LEVY took a room at the Westchester House, corner of Broome-street and the Bowery, and soon after Mr. EARLE, proprietor of the hotel of that name, noticed MARTIN going into the Westchester House, and as he had reason to suspect the fellow, he notified the detectives and assisted them in maintaining a strict watch upon the premises. His efforts were so far successful that the Police arrested both MARTIN and BROOKS, finding in the possession of MARTIN a valuable overcoat, the property of young LEVY, from whose room it had been abstracted. MARTIN was arrested as he passed the street. BROOKS was found in bed and apparently asleep. In the possession of the officers found a pair of nippers of peculiar construction, six skeleton keys and a wire for pushing back bolts, known by the technical name of a "shover." About ten months ago BROOKS occupied a room in Mr. EARLE'S Hotel, and was found in the night prowling about the house in his stocking feet. MARTIN has frequently occupied rooms there also, and at each succeeding visit rooms were opened and sundry valuables stolen therefrom. The prisoners were arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday afternoon. MARTIN was committed for trial on a charge of burglary. BROOKS was held for indictment for hotel thieving. The Police have been placed in possession of such information as will lead, no doubt, to the recovery of considerable property stolen from different City hotels.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

EMPLOYE VS. EMPLOYER.

MARY HAMILTON, a domestic, formerly in the employ of MORRIS LEVY, of No. 217 Ridge-street, yesterday morning caused the arrest of that person on the charge of breaking open her trunk, and stealing therefrom a pocketbook containing $17 in United States notes. The accused was held to bail in the sum of $300 to answer.

THE EXCISE LAW.

AUGUST HAFT, No. 118 Sixth-street; CHARLES GOODWIN, No. 193 Second-street; BERNARD KUPPER, No. 231 East Tenth-street, and JAMES WORTH, No. 64 Willett-st eet, were arraigned for violating the Excise Law, and bailed in the sum of $100 each to answer.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

EXCISE CASES.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court three persons were arraigned for alleged violation of the the Excise Law, viz.: ROSANNA MCGEE, No. 130 East Twenty-fifth-street; PETER BRAINER, No. 492 Broome-street, and VALENTINE MAZING, No. 414 Sixth-avenue. Each of the parties were held to bail in the sum of $300 to answer. THOS. KERRIGAN, of No. 1,391 Broadway, and DENNIS DUNLAY, of No. 568 Third-avenue, were arraigned for alleged violation of the Excise Law, and held to bail in the sum of $100 to answer.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Connolly.

THE CONKLIN BOND ROBBERY.

The examination in the case of the boy ALONZO CONKLIN, who is charged with robbing his employer of $8,800 in United States bonds in November last, was continued yesterday at the Yorkville Court. The prosecution having rested, the defence submitted a large amount of evidence from a number of their witnesses, whose testimony would appear to completely contradict that of the prosecution, particularly on the point of the admissions of guilt alleged to have been made by the accused to different interested parties, and at various times. At 3 o'clock the case was not yet closed.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Feb. 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Oyer and Terminer—Held by Ingraham J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Civil Calendar will not be called in this branch of the Circuit until the further orders of the Court. The Oyer and Terminer will be in session during the entire month.

Part II.—Held by Clerke, J., in the Court-house—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1300—Mackey vs. Allen.	1408—Burdge vs. Cohn.
1339—Lindley, well. and wife vs. &c., vs. Crocker.	1410—Mackey vs. Woodward.
1262—Goddard vs. Mallory	1414—Kuster vs. Rupp.
1386—Page vs. Field.	1416—Makewen vs. Finigan.
2783—Clarke vs. De Nyse.	1418—Osborne vs. The Mich. Central RR. Co.
1338—Kennedy vs. Ruckman.	1420—Kaser vs. Blun.
1410—Le Roy, Admr. vs. The Hud. Riv. RR. Co.	1422—Morgan vs. Ludlow.
1402—Harnard vs. Hillyer.	1424—Mudge vs. Stadler.
406—Haynes vs. Macavoy.	1430—McIntyre vs. Horse.
1406—Bobst vs. Miller.	1420—Gardner vs. Hasgil.

Part III.—Held by R. D. Smith, J., at No. 13 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
271—Bonton vs. Bouton.	396—Thiele vs. Bernheimer.
822—Hallgarten vs. Lane.	1165—Wilcox vs. Curley.
138—Kingon vs. Swan, et al.	438—Walsh vs. Goodwin.
229—Banks vs. Baldwin.	685—Schenck vs. bell.
1089—Post vs. Seaman.	2754—Sackett vs. Whitney.
863—Zinn vs. Uhlfelder et al.	397—Freeman vs. Secondav. R. R. Co.
625—Gilbride vs. Hughes.	247—Snedicker vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
890—Fitzpatrick vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	663—Christie vs. Haskell.
1149—De Witt vs. Sullivan.	973—Schwartz vs. Clancy.
1156—Hoya vs. Jackson.	245—Rozenthal vs. Lynch.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J., at No. 13 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
239—Mestea vs. Brander, &c.	395—McNeil vs. Rogers.
464—Lewenthal vs. Kraus.	499—Bloomer vs. Whelan.
376—Kimball vs. Anthony, &c.	870—Marshall, Jr., &c., vs. Frask.
511—Kemmans vs. Strauss, &c.	880—Wylie, &c., vs. Holloway.
600—Cummings vs. Schurtz.	586—Bean, &c., vs. The Mut.
679—Wilson vs. Gerardin.	Benefit Life Ins. Co.
540—Bayley vs. Stenton.	589—Lindeman, &c., vs. Eidlets.
586—Phelan vs. Weinhold.	
503—McClelland vs. Shaw.	

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
475—Nasser vs. Corwin.	American Mutual Life Insurance Company.
432—Poppe vs. The Marine Bank.	
504—Wyeth vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1150—McBride vs. Dorman.
503—Booke vs. Second-av. Railroad Company.	890—Burrill vs. Frederick.
519—Morange vs. The Mayor, &c.	852—National City Bank of New-York. vs. Schenck.
524—Finsery vs. Wilson.	836—Mullen vs. Wilson.
545—Larkin, Adm'r, &c., vs. Wilson.	580—McLean vs. Schepfelder, &c.
250—Fishblatt vs. The	536—Keogh vs. Cormack.
	542—Burt vs. Carman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
—Oberlander vs. Smith, Jr.	57—Nestell vs. Strene.
—Dowling vs. Cutting.	88—Fullam vs. King.
—Kunar vs. Bommer.	89—Gibbs vs. Simon.
—Healy vs. Cranston.	90—Groppe vs. Bolte.
80—Mitchell vs. Van Name.	91—Doreline vs. Merello.
82—Campbell vs. Kling.	92—Goldthwaite vs. Van Aiken.
83—Silverstein vs. Goodwin.	93—Weiner vs. Goettinger.
84—Weed vs. Gallagher.	94—Smalley vs. Smith.
85—Phillips vs. Darie.	95—Arneel vs. Moore.
86—Mooney vs. The Hudson River Railroad Co.	96—Richardson vs. Kimball.

Alleged Fraud on the Government.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The case of George N. Carleton, the Government Agent at Memphis, Tenn., who is charged with defrauding the Government out of over half a million of dollars, was up for examination yesterday.

Herbert B. Titus testified that he was a Special Agent of the Treasury Department; knows defendant; defendant was acting as Special Agent of the United States Treasury in Memphis, Tenn.; was also Surveyor of Customs and Depositary of Public Moneys; he occupied these positions from September, 1863, to August, 1865; witness was lately at the Treasury Department, at Washington, and saw a statement of defendant's account; (transcript of account produced;) these accounts came from the Treasury Department at Washington; one of them was brought by me, the other was sent to me by mail; one of them is a statement of defendant's account; as Special Agent of Surveyor of Customs from July, 1864 to June, 1865; this account shows a balance against defendant of $337,460 44; the other is a statement of his account as Depositary of Public Moneys, and shows a balance against him of $223,761 76.

Cross-examined—I never saw defendant acting in either of these capacities; one of these accounts I received at the hands of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; the other I received from the Department by mail.

The prosecution here rested their case.

Mr. Donahue asked whether a further examination of the case would take place here, or whether the defendant would be sent to Memphis.

Mr. Courtney said he should await orders from the Treasury Department. His impression was, however, that he would be sent to Memphis.

Mr. Donahue then moved for a postponement until Wednesday, in order to give the District-Attorney time to hear from the Department, as it would be useless to summon witnesses here if the examination were to take place in Memphis.

The Commissioner accordingly adjourned the case over until Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WHERE REVENUE INSPECTORS MAY MAKE SEIZURES.

Moses Sternheimer, Jacob Arenhammer, Aaron L. Hecker, Emil Stern and others unknown were charged before the Commissioner with obstructing a revenue officer in the discharge of his duty.

Wm. H. Craig testified as follows: Am a Revenue Inspector; have also been Deputy Special Collector; recognize the defendants; saw them Feb. 8 at No. 136 Division-street, at about 3:30 P. M.; went there in my official capacity; I inspected the place, also the entry-book belonging to the rectifying business; I finally seized the place and declared it under seizure on behalf of the United States; by notice of my authority as Special Deputy Collector, I appointed a keeper; placed him in charge of the premises, and and was about taking my departure when I was set upon by the defendants here and others; the entry-book which I had in my possession was forcibly taken from me by Emil Stern; Stern and Arenhammer declared that they did not consider the place under seizure, and that they would not allow me to touch anything in the premises, nor any papers belonging there; Arenhammer said if I persisted in taking things out he would blow the top of my head off; under the circumstances, finding I could not hold possession of the place against this force, I had to force my way out to the street; my keeper followed me.

Daniel Porter testified that he was the keeper referred to, and that the parties complained of did not attempt to put Craig out.

The Commissioner dismissed the case and discharged the parties, on the ground that the seizure was made outside the Inspector's District, hence the Inspector had exceeded his duty.

Specie or Legal-Tenders—An Important Question Before the Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 11.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Caroline Murray vs. *Mary Harrison et al.*—In May, 1846, a bond and mortgage on real estate in this City was executed to the plaintiff for the purpose of securing the sum of $4,000. In the bond there was a clause to the effect that the principal and interest was to be "payable in gold and silver coin of the legal standard weight as regulated by the United States Congress at the time of the execution of the bond," May, 1846. The penalty in the bond is stated at $8,000.

The case came up yesterday on a demurrer to the plaintiff's complaint, in which it was insisted that that pleading did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

Mr. Robinson, for the motion, asked for judgment on the demurrer, contending that Congress had power to regulate the currency of the country. It appeared that the real estate upon which the mortgage was given had been sold under a decree of partition. The plaintiff in this suit had been paid the amount due—to wit, $4,000 in greenbacks, legal tenders—and upon her insisting on the terms of the bond, the then difference between gold and legal-tenders was deposited in Court. This action is commenced to test the question—whether or not a contract made in 1846, providing for the payment of a debt in gold or silver, as it then was, can be enforced by payment in coin at the present rates. During the argument, the question as to whether the gold and silver coins of the country had become debased by alloy since 1846, was pretty fully discussed.

Mr. Miller, counsel for plaintiff, insisted that the silver coin of the United States had, by act of Congress, been debased five per cent. since that time.

Mr. Robinson said that was not the question in dispute. The real point was whether legal-tender notes, made such by act of Congress, were not to be received as payment for all debts, whether contracted subsequently or prior to the passage of the law which made them legal tenders.

The Court said: At first blush I should think that by the language of the bond it was intended the debtor should pay in coin, such as was in use when the obligation was given. But we can all readily see that there is no such thing as money or currency unless there be a government of some kind. Our Government has for some reason seen fit to say that "legal-tender notes" shall pass as money or currency. Congress has a right to pass laws relating to the coining of money.

Mr. Robinson claimed that it was against public policy to have it adjudged that in contracts of this nature gold and silver must be paid. It interfered with the well-settled powers of Congress to regulate the currency of the country. He said, suppose gold had become as plenty and as common as copper, or even stones, would it be contended that the plaintiff, under the stipulations of the bond, was bound to take copper or stones? The more plenty and common a metal became the less was its value in commerce and, in fact, in all the business of life. When the bond was given a gold dollar was worth what is known in the community as a dollar. Since then a gold dollar had been worth nearly three current dollars. Coining was nothing more than stamping a value on pieces of metal.

Mr. Miller, in behalf of the plaintiff, said that the provision in the bond had been drafted very carefully. It meant something. It was intended that the debtor should pay to the amount of the actual standard value of $4,000 in gold coin, as stated in the bond. Counsel cited a large number of decisions in support of their several positions. The Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

New Trial Granted—Action Against the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company for Negligence.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 11.

Before Justices Robertson, Monell and Garvin.

Ernest Muhlstadt vs. *The Ninth-avenue Railroad Company.*—This action was brought to recover damages against the Company for injuries received by reason of the plaintiff being pushed from the top of a car while the same was in motion. The testimony in the case was somewhat conflicting; but it seems that on the trial some months ago, before Justice JONES and a jury, the driver of the car was not examined. Evidence for plaintiff showed that the latter, with others, was riding on the top of the car; that the latter gave notice he wished to get off. The driver swore at him, (plaintiff,) pulled off his hat and cast it away, and refused to stop the car. The plaintiff was then pushed off while the car was in motion. One or two wheels ran over him, fracturing his leg and otherwise seriously injuring him. The Court committed the plaintiff on the trial and hence an appeal to the General Term, which has just granted a new trial. The case will be retried at the present or the next term of the Court.

Action Against Brokers for Selling Stock Without Notice.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—FEB. 11.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

Samuel E. H. Van Dyke vs. *Rufus Hatch and Thomas W. B. Hughes.*—This was an action against the defendants, who are brokers, for an alleged illegal selling out of one hundred shares of Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad stock bought by the defendants, as his brokers, and claiming $1,500 damages.

The plaintiff testified that the defendants agreed to carry the stock until notified to the contrary, and claimed that the stock had been sold out improperly and without notice of time and place of sale.

The defendants alleged that at the request of the plaintiff they agreed to carry this stock which fell due on a Saturday until the following Monday, on the express condition that the plaintiff would then furnish more margin. That on failing to furnish the margin they sold out the stock, and that the plaintiff had ratified the transaction. The Jury found a verdict for the defendants, and the Court ordered an allowance of five per cent. on amount of claim.

Messrs. Barney, Butler & Peters for plaintiff; Messrs. F. F. Marbury and G. C. Barrett for defendants.

Suit for a Doctor's Bill—The Value of Grease as a Medicine.

MARINE COURT—FEB 11.

Before Judge Alker.

Bassing vs. *Walsh.*—The plaintiff in this action claims to be a physician. He brought suit to recover of defendant for 157 visits at $3 each, and $75 for medicines. The defendant had the rheumatism or some similar disease, and externally the Doctor applied great quantities of grease. One of the disputed questions was as to the value of that article (pure grease) when applied with vigor externally. The defendant objected to paying such a bill, for the reason that the Doctor and his medicines did him no good. He testified that instead of getting better he rather grew worse under the Doctor's *regime*. When the Doctor, as a witness, was asked why he did not continue the operation of applying the grease until he cured his patient, he said he could not undergo the fatigue of rubbing him longer; he was nearly exhausted before he gave up.

Dr. Wooster Beach was called as a witness, and testified as to the value of grease as a medicine. He said for such a disease it was good for nothing.

The decision of the Court was reserved.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Only three cases were disposed of in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday; two of the prisoners pleaded guilty, and the case of the third one occupied the remainder of the day on trial.

BURGLARY.

Henry Willis and Marcus Wells pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit burglary in the third degree.

On the 25th of January they broke into the store of Francis B. O'Donnell, and stole a quantity of whisky and cigars. They were remanded for sentence.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.

John J. Coyle, *alias* Francis Kelly, indicted for burglary in the first degree and grand larceny, pleaded guilty of grand larceny, not, however, until the arrangements had been made to give him a trial. On the night of the 23d of January he broke into the dwelling-house of Adam Schwab, No. 126 Hester-street, and stole a large quantity of wearing apparel, a watch and chain, and sundry articles of jewelry, all of the value of $231. He had obtained an entrance to the premises by cutting the lock out of the inner door. A policeman subsequently saw him and some other men carrying clothes over their arms, hence the arrest of the prisoner. He was remanded for sentence.

A CAR PICKPOCKET.

George F. Holmes, a juvenile expert in the pickpocket business, indicted for petit larceny from the person, was tried and convicted. On the 25th of January, Wm. Decklemann, of No. 139 East Forty-seventh-street, was riding on the platform of one of the Third-avenue Railroad cars when the prisoner relieved him of his silver watch, of the value of $18. At first, when arraigned, the prisoner pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and the plea was accepted, but he subsequently asserted his innocence, hence his trial. He was sentenced to the State Prison for one year and six months.

Mr. Manning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, for the people.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

George Wriggler—Murder.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

The February Term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday. The first case disposed of was that of

JOHN GORRICK.

John Gorrick pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree. How the prisoner (Gorrick) came to be indicted may be gathered from the concluding portion of the affidavit sworn to before Justice Ledwith at the Jefferson Market Police Court, as follows: "Deponent further says that he has great cause to believe, and does believe that the aforesaid burglary was committed and the aforesaid property taken, stolen and carried away by John Gorrick, for the reasons following, viz: that about ten o'clock on said night deponent went into said cellar to get some coal, when he found two persons in there, one of whom (Henry Hablitz) deponent caught, the other of whom escaped. Deponent, on examination, found that said wine, which was contained in about twenty bottles, had been taken from the woodhouse aforesaid (the lock of which was broken) and placed in another wood-house adjoining, preparatory to being carried off. Deponent further swears that on searching said Hablitz at the Eleventh Precinct Station-house the said watch-case was found on his person, and deponent preferred a charge of burglary against him before Justice Mansfield, Third District; and that said Gorrick has since voluntarily acknowledged that he was with said Hablitz engaged in said burglary, and was the person who fled and escaped. Deponent therefore prays," &c.

The prisoner was charged with stealing a silver watch and twine of the value of $21, on the night of the 21st of December last, from the premises of Fredk. A. Albrecht, No. 77 Avenue C.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.

Maurice Leonard pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, having on the morning of the 11th of January broken into the grocery-store of Benj. Reiners, No. 146 Rivington-street, and stolen therefrom the sum of $7 41 in currency and nickel coin. He was remanded for sentence.

"RATS" SENTENCED.

George Ryder *alias* Charles O. Gordon *alias* "Rats," who pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, last term of the Court, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Mary Tressen, who was engaged with another prisoner, not yet tried, in a robbery of the first degree, pleaded guilty of assault and battery, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. She was indicted for robbery in the first degree, Mr. Wm. P. Hilliard being the complainant in the case.

THE LORD BOND ROBBERY.

John Rand, the alleged robber of the Lord bonds, was arraigned yesterday, and pleaded not guilty. He was remanded to the custody of Capt. Jourdan for safe keeping pending his trial.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

Chas. Dusenbury, indicted for robbery in the first degree, on the charge of showing Henry C. Coolidge, of No. 15 Dominick-street round town in a carriage on the 11th of January, and robbing him of his boots, money and watch, all of the value of $344, was tried and acquitted.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY:

The People vs. Robert Bauman; grand larceny.
The People vs. Geo. Clarke; grand larceny.
The People vs J. B. Larkin, Jas. Freeman; grand larceny.
The People vs. R. Weston, Susan Tillman; grand larceny.
The People vs. Annie Jones, grand larceny.
The People vs. Henry Pearsall; grand larceny.
The People vs. John Hughes; grand larceny.
The People vs. Ellen Plunkett; grand larceny.
The People vs. Michael Keefe; grand larceny.
The People vs. Chas. Kelly; grand larceny.
The People vs. Emily Collins; grand larceny.
The People vs. Arthur Henry; grand larceny.
The People vs. James Lamb; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Edward Murray; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Louis Telling, H. Yager, Joseph Yager; f lonious assault and battery.
The People vs. John Smith; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. James Smith; receiving stolen goods.
The People vs. Henry Wheeler; burglary third degree.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 11, 1867.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	108¾	30 West. U. Tel.	44⅞
4,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	107	100 do.	44⅝
2,000 US. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	106⅞	500 do.	45
100,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	107⅛	100 Quicksilver	40¼
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 New Issue	105⅛	100 do.	41
62,000 do.	105⅝	100 Marsopas Pref.	23
800 Tr. Notes, 12-ips, First Ser.	105¼	200 Atlantic M. S. Co.	103
8,500 do.	105⅝	117 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	139
50,000 do. 2d Ser.	105⅛	200 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	69½
34,500 do. 3d Ser.	105⅜	600 N. Y. Cen.	102
1,000 N. C. 8s, N.	53⅝	50 do.	102
5,000 do.	53	100 do.	102⅛
4,000 Missouri 6s.	94	100 do. 2d call	101⅝
10,000 Ind. State 5s.	90	100 do.	102
15,000 Ohio 6 M. Cer.	25½	100 do. 2d call	59
2,000 Erie 8d M.	101⅝	810 Reading R.	104⅝
3,000 Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st	95	200 do.	104⅝
15,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77	10 do.	104¾
2,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	100	10 Mich. Cen.	109
2,000 do.	100¾	200 M. S. & N. I.	75
6,000 P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	104¼	600 do.	74⅞
5 Cen. N. Bank	109⅝	200 III. Cen. R.	115
30 Fourth N. Bk.	109¾	400 do. 2d call	112
10 Bank of Commerce	113	200 Clev. & Pitts R.	84¾
100 Canton Co.	46¼	200 Chic. & N. W.	38
150 Adams Ex. Co.	65	400 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	66½
200 do.	65⅛	100 do.	66¾
200 West. U. Tel.	45	400 Cleve. & Tol.	120
100 Penn. Coal Co.	150	200 Chic. & R. I.	96⅜
1 Amer. Ex. Co.	65	100 do.	96⅝
5 do.	64	500 Chic. & N. W.	37⅝
50 U. S. Ex. Co.	66½	100 do.	37⅜
100 Quicksilver	40¾	200 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	66¾
100 Boston W. P.	130	300 do.	66

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300 Quicksilver	40	300 Reading R.	104¾
600 N. Y. Cen.	102	200 do.	104⅝
5.50 Erie s.	59⅜	450 M. S. & N. I.	75⅛
400 do.	59⅛	50 do.	75⅜
600 do.	59⅛	100 do.	75
200 do.	59⅛	100 do.	75⅛
200 do.	59⅜	100 Chi. R. I. & P.	96⅝
100 Hud. R. R.	132	200 do.	96⅞
400 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	66⅜	100 Chic. & N. W.	37⅝
200 do.	66⅝	100 do.	37⅜
100 do.	66⅜		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Canton Co.	46⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R.	115⅛
100 West. U. Tel.	45	100 Ch., R. I. & P.	96⅜
300 N. Y. Central	101⅜	600 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	66⅜
400 do.	101⅝	100 do.	66⅝
100 do.	101⅜	200 Chi. & N. W.	37⅝
100 do.	101⅝	200 do.	37⅝
300 Mich. S. & N. I.	74⅝	100 do.	38
600 Erie R.	59	200 do.	38
200 do.	59⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	98⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Canton Co.	47⅛	200 Reading R.	104⅝
100 do.	46	200 do.	104⅝
100 Atlantic Ex. Co.	46	400 do.	104⅝
100 West. U. Tel.	45	200 M. S. & N. I.	74⅝
100 do.	44⅞	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	74⅝
100 N. Y. Cen.	101⅝	200 Chi. & N. W.	37⅝
300 Erie R.	59	200 do.	37⅝
100 do.	59	500 do.	38
100 do.	59⅛	200 do.	38⅛
200 do.	59⅛	100 do.	38⅜

MONDAY, Feb. 11—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 9, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$995,530
Decrease in Specie	175,727
Increase in other Legal-Tenders	1,684,451
Decrease in Deposits	9,269,761
Decrease in Circulation	218,347

	Feb. 9, 1867.	Feb. 2, 1867.	Feb. 7, 1866.
National Cap'l.	$72,807,700	$74,207,700	$74,207,700
Local Capital	8,878,500	9,062,500	9,062,500
Total Capital	$81,686,300	$83,270,200	$83,270,200
Loans	242,606,872	250,268,825	251,264,355
Gold and Gold Notes	10,129,806	*16,157,257	16,332,984
Other L. Tend'r	68,436,013	67,828,992	66,944,541
Deposits	188,701,463	197,971,224	200,611,205
Circulation	31,460,128	32,777,000	32,995,347
In Sub-Treas'y's	89,835,873	108,958,253	103,325,459

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

New-York	$847,043	Metropolitan	$2,148,122
Merchants'	803,923	Citizens'	138,820
Mechanics'	569,144	Market	554,800
Union	474,607	St. Nicholas	1,192,468
Phœnix	291,848	Shoe & Leather	948,704
Tradesmen's	761,116	Continental	535,003
Mer. Exchange	453,534	Commonwealth	238,093
Gallatin	495,345	Marine	315,000
Butchers & D.	247,340	Atlantic	99,815
Mechanics & T.	995,720	Importers'	504,436
Leather	194,071	Park	1,000,000
Seventh Ward	178,698	M. Association	306,851
State	136,000	Grocers'	82,583
Am. Exchange	986,952	East River	288,500
Commerce	5,574,548	Fourth	2,922,422
Broadway	900,000	Central	1,238,556
Ocean	800,000	Second	270,000
Mercantile	482,215	Ninth	899,268
Pacific	133,824	First	447,773
Republic	856,165	Third	795,000
Chatham	128,603	N. Y. Exchange	268,822
N. America	893,574	Pacific	910,300
Hanover	291,247	Croton	180,000
Irving	182,053	N. Currency	90,000

Total 48 National Banks	$32,668,461
Total 18 other National and Local Banks	118,539
Total on Clearing-house report, Feb. 9	$32,777,000
On previous report, Feb. 2	32,996,347
Decrease in circulation	$218,347

The Bank return shows a partial decrease in the movement of Loans and Deposits, while the lawful money on hand in Greenbacks has further increased $1,684,000. The market for Money throughout the week worked easy, and reopens to-day on a very easy supply, at rates to the Brokers varying from 5 to 7 ℔ cent. The dullness of the Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange tends, of course, to diminish the employment of balances by the Brokers at any rates of interest, but in Wall-street this feeling is not apt to continue very long at a time, with two Boards of Brokers, numbering 250 or 300 members each, in full blast. There is a moderate business doing in the Public Funds by the great dealers on the Street, and the prices are generally steady.

The Gold Room is ¼ a 1 per cent. lower than the sales of Saturday. The political situation at Washington is considered rather more encouraging than last week, when the Room was advanced partly on the introduction of the bill of Mr. STEVENS for the government of the South. The sales this forenoon were mostly made at 136¼@¼@¼@¼ ℔ cent.

Exchange on London for the Boston steamer opened somewhat depressed on some considerable receipts of Bills from New-Orleans by the mails since Saturday; but the demand subsequently impro

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 12, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, GRAND GERMAN OPERA, TANNHAUSER.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, TICKET OF LEAVE MAN. Characters by Messrs. G. R. Clarke, Jamison, Lewis Baker, Humphrey Bland, Wm Gomersal, Mark Smith, Mrs. Wm. Gomersal, Mrs. Wm. Jamison, Mrs. Yeaman, Marie Williams.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A DANGEROUS GAME. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Jonn Gilbert, Robinson, Holland, Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss Fanny Green, Miss M. Scott.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. Gotthold and a powerful cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE DYKES OF FRANCE; or, THE INUNDATION, and NICK OF THE WOODS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, LA PAPILLONNE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, C. H. RIVERS' GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf. Fat Boy, 20,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Magnificent Horse Comedy, BLIND MAN'S BUFF AGROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS, HINDOO MIRACLES, &c.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o clock, George Christy every night, Chas. Benedict and Oscar Burbank. FOUR BIRDS OF PARADISE, COCOANUT DANCE, &c.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, Dr. Hebbard's lecture, MATERNITY AND THE LAWS OF HEREDITARY DESCENT.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; PROTEUS.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dispatches to Feb. 10 by Ocean Telegraph. The great Reform procession which took place in London yesterday afternoon marched in silence through the principal streets of the city, but the working-men gave three cheers as they passed the American Embassy. It is officially announced that the Cable rates are soon to be reduced one half.

The King of Prussia closed the Diet last Saturday. His speech, complimentary to the members, was much applauded. The evacuation of Dresden has been determined on.

Baron RICASOLI is about to introduce a new bill into the Italian Parliament in regard to Church property.

Three Madrid editors have been condemned to imprisonment at hard labor.

It is reported that the Sultan of Turkey has resolved to liberate his Christian subjects from all political disabilities.

The Belgian troops now in Mexico are expected to return home before long.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment to the Civil Rights Bill, providing that whenever a State shall refuse to any class of its citizens any of the rights of citizens, offences committed by individuals of the proscribed class are to be investigated by United States Courts instead of State Courts. Mr. SUMNER asked that the amendment be immediately considered, but as Mr. SAULSBURY objected, the matter goes over. Mr. CHANDLER called up the resolution offered by him on Saturday last, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the President had any authority to appoint Provisional Governors for the States lately in rebellion. Mr. CHANDLER made a lengthy argument; repeating the charges of usurpation which have been made against the President, and said that if they were true he should be impeached immediately. Objections were made to the resolutions, where President JOHNSON is spoken of as "acting President," and several Senators thought it impolitic to meddle with the matter of impeachment, inasmuch as the Senate might be called upon to try charges preferred by the House. The resolution was laid on the table. During the evening session the Civil Service Bill, increasing the salaries of certain employes of the Government twenty per cent. came up and received several amendments, adding to the list of those who are to be thus benefited. The galleries were thronged with interested spectators. At 11:30 P. M. the bill was passed as amended, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, under the call of States, the morning hour was consumed in introducing and referring bills. Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, spoke in favor of a resolution, previously offered by him, to extend the right of suffrage to women. The morning hour expired before his speech was concluded, and the resolution goes over to another day. The reports of the Committees appointed to investigate alleged Custom-house frauds in Boston and New-York, and the New-Orleans riot, were submitted and ordered printed. In connection with the latter report the Committee presented a bill providing for the reëstablishment of civil government in Louisiana. Mr. ELIOT, a member of the Committee, moved the previous question to secure a consideration of the bill. The House sustained his motion by a vote of 79 yeas to 70 nays, when the Democratic members began "filibustering" to delay action. A subsequent vote—ayes 85, yeas 69—ordered the bill to a third reading. Mr. ELIOT did not wish to press the House to a vote until members should have an opportunity to read the bill; so, at 3:30, the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Neither the Senate nor the House were in session during to-day, but last evening brief sessions of each body were held. No business of importance was transacted.

GENERAL NEWS.

In a general order announcing the withdrawal of the soldiers from Lafayette County, Mo., Gen. MONROE warned the people that if the laws were not enforced against criminals he would return with [illegible] that he was authorized by the Commander-in-Chief to say that there would then be no law but the law of the bayonet, until the disturbing element is destroyed and the law can have free force. In such case no distinction could be made between the men who do unlawful acts and those who incite, induce, or procure them, or conceal or defend them after the act.

The Committee appointed by Hon. HENRY L. DAWES, to examine candidates for the West Point Cadetship within his appointment, examined seventeen candidates at Springfield, Mass., on Friday, and decided that Lieut. GEORGE B. DAVIS, of that city, was the best fitted for the position.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that a bequest, to secure the right of voting to women, is not a legal charity, and has decreed that $5,000 left by FRANCIS JACKSON for that purpose shall be divided among his heirs.

LOCAL NEWS.

A postponed hearing in the FOLGER & TIBBS swindling conspiracy case was held yesterday before Justice HOGAN. Counsel for the defence declined introducing rebutting testimony and renewed their motions for the discharge of their respective clients, L. G. KLINCK, SETH H. KLINCK, JAS. B. GOGGIN and W. C. WILLIAMS. The case was adjourned to to-day to allow counsel for the prosecution sufficient time to prepare his argument.

The Commissioners of the new Court-house are actively engaged in making preparations to accommodate in their building the Court of Appeals, which is to hold a term in this City, commencing Tuesday, March 26. We are credibly informed that the carpets for this new Court-room have already been purchased. If this be so, some of the branches of our City Courts may have new quarters assigned them by the 1st of May. A change is much needed.

At a meeting of the Street-Cleaning Commissioners yesterday, a communication was received from contractor WHITING, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that Mr. J. L. BROWN and another person held an interest in the street-cleaning contract, but that no appointments had been made by him (the contractor,) under the pressure of political influence.

The February Term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, Judge RUSSELL presiding. As the Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer is still in session, that of the General Sessions will not be impanelled for a week. Several cases, which were laid over from the last term, were disposed of yesterday.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. A communication was received from the Comptroller in relation to the basin and plot of land at the foot of Canal-street, which, it was stated, are now occupied by WM. J. PECK & Co., but that no rent is received by the City for the property. The matter was referred to a special committee for investigation.

The Ferry Investigation Committee of the Legislature met yesterday in Williamsburgh, and listened to complaints about the management of the Eastern District Ferries of Brooklyn. At 10 o'clock this morning the Committee will meet again at the same place—Washington Hall, Williamsburgh.

The total number of deaths in this City for last week was 414, being 38 less than the number reported last week, and 44 less than the number reported in the corresponding week of last year. Among the deaths recorded last week was that of a colored woman 105 years of age.

The case of GEORGE N. CARLETON was up before United States Commissioner BETTS yesterday. Nothing new was elicited, and the case was adjourned to await the decision of the Treasury Department as to whether the accused should be removed to Memphis for trial.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Purser R. W. ALBERT, of the steamer *Morro Castle*, from Havana, for the prompt delivery of our newspapers and packages.

Last evening Prof. AGASSIZ delivered a lecture at the Cooper Institute, to a large audience, on the subject of "The River Amazon, its Valley and Tributaries."

A lecture was delivered by Prof. HENRY DRAPER, last evening, at the Rutger's Institute, on "Human Phenomena."

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, only three small cases were disposed of. To-day GEORGE WRIGGLER will be tried for murder.

Business transactions, yesterday, were quite moderate, though prices favored buyers. The freight market was inactive, the chief engagements having been of cotton for Liverpool.

Transactions at the National Drove-yards, yesterday, were quite lively, and prices for best cattle firm and about ½c. ℔ lb. higher than they were last week for the same kind of beeves. The number for the week at these yards is 1,663 beef cattle and 1,399 sheep. The supply of beef cattle was exceedingly light, and a large proportion of the offerings consisted of coarse, thin, half-fed animals that were not fit to slaughter. There were a few choice extra bullocks which sold readily at 18c. ℔ lb., net weight. Common to good steers brought 15c.@16c. ℔ lb., net weight. A few prime steers were sold for 17c. ℔ lb. The poorest, 10c.@12c. ℔ lb., net weight. The transactions in milch cows and calves are moderate. The receipts are small and prices unchanged since last week. Sheep are heavy; sales moderate at 5c. ℔ lb. for poor sheep, and 6c.@7½c. for good. Very few brought 7½c. ℔ lb. live weight. The prices for Live hogs have been uniform during the week. The receipts are light. They were selling, yesterday, for 8c.@8½c. ℔ lb., live weight, for the best. Fair to good sold for 7½c.@8c. ℔ lb. Dressed, the best, brought 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb. They were sold as fast as they could be unloaded and weighed.

The New Suggestion in Congress—Is There Any Hope?

The popular impatience and despondency in regard to political matters gave place yesterday to something like a feeling of satisfaction at the prospect of Congress taking some such action on the subject of reconstruction as should at once secure the assent of the President, commend itself to the reason of the country, and promise practical results. It is true there was not very much to build upon; but the simple fact that two Republican members of Congress (Messrs. BANKS and RAYMOND) had on Saturday given their opinion that it was possible and feasible, even at this late day, to establish a policy in which the Legislature and the Executive could coöperate, and which would be satisfactory to both, was so much more hopeful than anything that has been given forth during the past year, that it was eagerly seized upon, and regarded as a sign that there might yet be an end to the turmoil which has so long kept the country distracted, and which has latterly threatened to shake its stability and involve it in a tumult destructive of all its interests. It was none the less welcome because it came at the close of a Congress from which people had ceased to expect anything, and in which one extravagant and impracticable scheme followed another so rapidly that it was hard to keep the run of them or to comprehend the real object of their proposers. All last week we were occupied with the latest and most extraordinary of these schemes, which proposed to turn over to the army the entire control of the Southern half of the country for an indefinite period; and, after this, no one could possibly conjecture what other project we should be called upon to consider this week, or what new means would be devised of perpetuating the political uproar. At such a moment to find suddenly and unexpectedly that the military scheme, and a score of other wild schemes, were giving way, with a chance of being succeeded by some plan that gave us reason to hope for the restoration of peace, liberty and the Constitution over the entire country, was like the transition from chaos to a world that at least gave promise of fixity and order.

We shall presently know what the promise comes to. There are certainly grounds for believing that the resources of statesmanship have not been exhausted on this question, though the games of politicians must be very nearly played out. There is ground for believing that a majority can now be obtained, even in the present Congress, for a broader and more practicable measure than any yet proposed. There is ground for believing that it may be such a measure as will now secure the support of President JOHNSON and the assent even of the Southern States themselves. Each Department of the Government, and all sections of the country and every party, have learned some things during the past year. If the President has found out that he is powerless against Congress, Congress has discovered the necessity of harmony with the President. If the South has been made to feel that it is in the power of the North, the North has come to apprehend that there are some things it cannot do with the South. If the Radicals have refused all compromise with the Conservatives, the latter have shown that, by biding their time, they may not be altogether impotent in the end. The wisdom that each has learned by experience will be subservient to the final settlement, and perhaps to a better settlement than would have been possible without such experiences.

As for the President, we are sure that all who appreciate the political situation in its gravity and complexity will rejoice if Congress enable him to coöperate cordially with them in a policy of reconstruction. His own desire for such coöperation was very strongly and pointedly set forth in his Veto Message of Jan. 5, in which he not only expressed deep regret at the Executive conflict with Congress, and his desire for a renewal of harmony, but declared that henceforth it should be his "constant aim" to secure that concert of action which is now imperatively demanded. He has always and on every occasion proclaimed that it was purely his views of constitutional requirements that prevented his giving assent to what has been known as the Congressional policy, and that if this policy were in correspondence with the supreme law by which he is bound, his official power should be unreservedly exerted in its favor.

In this connection it may not be out of order to refer to a letter purporting to give the President's views, which we republish from the London *Times*, and the spirit of which was somewhat misrepresented by the Atlantic Cable. The writer of the correspondence sought an interview with the President, that he might learn his ideas of the aspect of affairs and the way in which, at this time, he regards the question of reconstruction. As is his wont, Mr. JOHNSON entered into the matter with great freedom. He elaborated the differences between himself and Congress with, of course, a certain amount of personal feeling, and with a minuteness of statement which we must suppose the writer failed, in some points, to apprehend. He criticised the policy of Congress as based upon a misapprehension of the condition of things in the Southern States, and defended his own action as at once necessary, appropriate and legitimate. Throughout he alluded constantly to the terms of the Constitution as the standard of his conduct, and condemned the action of the Radicals only in so far as he considered it trenched upon that instrument. Only malice or partisanship can construe any of his remarks as being what the Cable styled them—a "violent assault upon Congress for its usurpations;" and it is to be hoped that no member will so belittle himself as to try to keep open the breach by animadversions regarding them.

From the time the breach took place, we, in our place, have labored earnestly and unceasingly to close it up or to limit its evil influences. The mighty interests that depended upon the action of the Government, and the vital importance of that action having all the force that could be derived from the coöperation of all the Departments, Legislative, Executive and Judicial, in its support, led us to work for union, even sometimes at the cost of minor things. We have had occasion to criticise Congress in some respects and the President in others; but we have never yet seen that it was impossible for them to come together on common ground, under the Constitution, which is the law for each. Our desires in this matter are the same as they always have been, and our views of its importance have not been lessened by time. If it be now feasible to accomplish it, and if Mr. BANKS or any other member has it in his power to aid in bringing it about through a measure that shall be satisfactory to both parties, and just in itself, it shall receive no less hearty support from us than from a country wearied of everlasting wrangling, and disgusted with endless schemes that are productive of nothing.

Congress and the President.

Several of our Republican cotemporaries express satisfaction in view of the reported approach to reconciliation between the President and a large party in Congress on the subject of reconstruction. The amendment introduced to the Senate by Mr. DIXON indicated an abandonment by the President of the position he has held as an opponent of all conditions precedent to restoration. The *Tribune*, referring to the speeches of Messrs. BANKS, RAYMOND, and others, in the House, infers "that the President is now ready to meet Congress at least half way, and that a desire to act decisively and comprehensively is rapidly gaining the ascendant in Congress." The *Evening Post* encourages the expectation by a statement of its private information:

"We hear privately, from well-informed persons in Washington, that the President is waiting to 'meet Congress more than half way' in a scheme of reconstruction, and that he will not oppose himself to any plan which embraces the Constitutional Amendment proposed by Congress and other salutary and necessary measures."

The *Post* hereupon remarks:

"This news will cause universal satisfaction; for the country has seen with grief as well as impatience the discord between the Executive and Congress; and it will hail, as promise of better days for the whole country, such an agreement between the two branches of the Government as shall enable a right and just policy to be carried out firmly, with the power and moral influence of the whole Government."

Yet, further, after reproducing portions of Mr. RAYMOND'S speech on Saturday, our cotemporary says:

"We hope Congress will, forgetting past differences, meet the Executive in an amicable spirit, and endeavor, now that Mr. JOHNSON is ready and willing, to prepare such a just and safe scheme of reconstruction as will engage his full consent and coöperation. The interests of the country at any rate demand that Congress shall put the President's intentions to a proper test, and we can hardly believe this will not be done.

If we may suppose that Mr. RAYMOND spoke with knowledge of the President's desires, his proposition will assume great importance, for it concedes everything asked for. He asked for a committee to prepare a bill which should provide for the protection of life, and the preservation of the peace temporarily in the States lately in rebellion, and also for the speedy admission of these States into the Union, on the basis of the Constitutional Amendments adopted at the last session of Congress, and such additional provisions as the committee might deem expedient." That includes, we believe, everything which reasonable men ask for or desire; and if the President is ready to coöperate in such measures, Congress will assume a very grave responsibility indeed if it does not drop everything else, and give its closest attention to the perfecting of such measures, advising fully with him at the same time so as to insure his most hearty consent and coöperation."

Louisiana and the New-Orleans Riot—The Committee's Report.

The report of Messrs. ELIOT and SHELLABARGER—a majority of the House Committee appointed to investigate circumstances connected with the New-Orleans riot, and the political condition of Louisiana—materially adds to our previous knowledge on the subject. The inquiry conducted some months ago by the military authorities was conclusive as to the nature of the occurrences, and the parties responsible for the murders and outrages which attended them. Gen. SHERIDAN'S early and off-hand description was verified to the letter. The Mayor and his minions were shown to have been the authors of all the trouble; the killing of the Conventionists was proved to be wanton, brutal murder on the part of the Police; and the friends and promoters of the Convention were vindicated from the aspersions which, in the first instance, were cast upon them.

But though the report just presented to Congress can scarcely deepen the impression produced by these earlier revelations, the fullness of its details render them more distinct. The testimony taken is voluminous, and embraces, probably, all that could be adduced on both sides. The Committee appears to have excluded nothing that could shed a ray of light upon the affair; and if its recital of events brings out much that is not new, it certainly reproduces the whole case with startling vividness and effect. Whatever doubts may have attached to evidence acquired by a military tribunal, there can be none after studying the testimony gathered in the course of the Congressional investigation. The peaceful character of the Convention movement—the absence of excitement at the meetings of Unionists held immediately preceding the Convention—the falsity of the rebel stories in regard to the meetings—the law-abiding disposition of the members of the Convention, and their assembled friends—the brutal violence and cruelty of the Police, and their unprovoked murders, acting evidently in pursuance of prearranged plans; these are points which Messrs. ELIOT and SHELLABARGER have placed beyond controversy.

The course of President JOHNSON in regard to the affair may possibly continue the occasion of some difference of opinion. One new fact is brought out, however, which deserves mention. A statement current at the time of the riot was that Gov. WELLS had absented himself from the city and could not be found, and that in consequence the President was obliged to communicate with the Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General, whose sympathies were with the Thugs. We gather from this report that Gov. WELLS was not absent, and that the recognition of Messrs. VOORHIES and HERRON was irregular and inexcusable. The report contends that the sanction accorded to them by the President inspired them and their rebel associates with a belief that the authority of the National Government would be exercised in their favor; and the inference is deduced that this circumstance contributed to the unlawful attack upon the Conventionists, and what Gen. SHERIDAN stigmatized as the "absolute massacre by the Police" which followed. The facts are suggestive, and the conclusion is not unreasonable.

The letter of the Secretary of War relieves the President from the responsibility connected with the failure to reply to the dispatch of Gen. BAIRD, dated 28th July, setting forth facts known in connection with the intended assembly, and asking for instructions by telegraph. Mr. STANTON did not consider instructions necessary, because he assumed that Gen. BAIRD would protect the Convention, and that his warning to the city authorities would be respected. It is unfortunate for the President that on the day on which this dispatch was sent from New-Orleans, he advised Lieut.-Gov. VOORHIES that the military would be expected to sustain the proceedings of the civil authorities as against the Convention. Still more unfortunate is it that after the riot, and after the barbarous conduct of the Police had been made evident, a dispatch was addressed, by order of the President, instructing Gen. BAIRD not to "interpose any obstacle in the way of the civil authorities."- On the same day—Aug. 1—Gen. SHERIDAN transmitted his memorable dispatch, and on the 3d Gen. GRANT directed him to maintain martial law. The error committed by the President was thus corrected. But the fact remains, that confusion and difficulty were produced by his independent action in relation to the military. Mr. STANTON'S idea of Gen. BAIRD'S duty was the opposite of that entertained by the President; and the dispatch of one neutralized the understanding of the other. Political and military authority were unwittingly antagonistic, and public interests suffered in consequence.

The Committee's representations with reference to public opinion in New-Orleans and throughout Louisiana are unfavorable. The rebel element dominates, and its influence and insolence are on the increase. The testimony, indeed, differs upon this head, even where Union witnesses are concerned; some asserting that they carry on their business unmolested, others averring that they are not permitted to live in peace. The contradiction, we take it, is rather apparent than real. Northern men who are silent concerning the rebellion, and keep their Unionism to themselves, experience no trouble; while active, decided adherents of the National Government find the State uncomfortably hot. Gen. SHERIDAN'S evidence agrees with this interpretation. The rebels, he says, profess to accept the situation, but when they cheer they prefer to have both Union and rebel flags before them. Their loyalty is of the sort which delights to honor the defunct Confederacy. To remedy this state of things, Messrs ELIOT and SHELLABARGER propose that the present Civil Government of Louisiana be suspended by act of Congress, and that a Provisional Government be established and maintained by military power, pending the consummation of measures which shall secure to loyal men the control of State affairs.

WILL THE POLICE OBLIGE?—As the regularity of ferry travel is one of the matters for investigation about these times, will it not be a good thing if those of the Police who are, under a new and very useful regulation, stationed inside the ferries' gates, would observe and report whatever irregularities occur? The following is from a morning cotemporary, referring to the doings of Sunday night:

"Though the Hoboken Ferry Company pretends to have regular hours for running its boats, five or six times a week, at least, the schedule is suspended without any notice to the public. Last night the Barclay-street boat, announced to leave Hoboken at 7:30 did not leave till 8:15, thus detaining for three-quarters of an hour about five hundred persons on each side of the river. The indignation was extreme."

We learn from another source that the boat announced to leave Barclay-street at 9:45 on the same evening did not leave until 10 o'clock. On the *Chancellor Livingston's* arrival at Barclay-street, at 10:35 on Monday morning, the boat was not run within four feet of the bridge, though it might have been run close. A board was placed across the chasm for the teams, and all these were allowed to leave the boat before the passengers, who were compelled to wait in patience to gratify, we suppose, the pleasure of the polite deck hands.

The Destitution in the South.

Rev. H. C. HORNADY, a highly-respected and reliable clergyman of Atlanta, Ga., writes from that city as follows, under date of Feb. 6. His letter is addressed to the Southern Relief Commission in this City:

"A large portion of this State and of others was trampled by the iron hoof of war. Farm-houses were burned, fences destroyed, stock killed or driven away. Thousands of women and children became refugees, and crowded into those portions of country where they could find immunity from the horrors and dangers of war. I was among the first to visit this city after it was destroyed by Gen. SHERMAN'S army, and, as I had to travel twenty-five miles in a hack, I saw not a single living animal along the route, except the miserable mules which carried the party. Later in the Spring I passed over the same route, and I saw wheat fields which had been sown without an inclosure, and, although the grain was exposed, there was no stock to depredate upon it. This, I was told, was the condition of things from this city to Chattanooga, a mean distance of one hundred and fifty miles. Similar to this was the desolation along the line of SHERMAN'S march through the State, but not quite so destructive.

The people returned as soon as they well could to the districts from which they had been driven, and began the melancholy work of rebuilding their ruined homes. The farms were partially inclosed, grain was planted, and every effort made to supply themselves and families with food. But drouth came instead of fruitful seasons. The heavens became brass and the earth iron, so that the husbandman's hopes were blasted; but gathering strength from their desperation, the people again plowed and sowed, but again deranged seasons overtook the crops and doomed the farmer to disappointment.

Many who had been substantial farmers are now under the necessity of buying all the provisions necessary to be used in making another crop. From careful inquiry, I think there *is not more than grain enough in the State of Georgia to last until the end of March.*

In the County of Cherokee the Inferior Court has made out a list of *twelve hundred* persons who need immediate relief. In the County of Henry, in the opposite direction from this point, the Court has a list of eight hundred destitute people. In this city there are two thousand people without employment or means of support. I have partially fed from the supplies sent me that many, and there are many others who are in need of assistance who do not ask for it, and have to be sought out. From South and North Carolina, as also from Alabama, the reports of destitution seem to be almost if not quite as appalling."

We learn that the Commission have as yet received less than $22,000. They have given orders for the purchase of 20,000 bushels of corn for distribution among the destitute in Alabama, Georgia and North and South Carolina; but, judging such facts as those narrated in the foregoing letter, the Commission say they could expend $50,000 per week for the next ten weeks, without relieving all who are in danger of starvation in those States alone. At least half a million human beings in the South are threatened with famine, and many must perish unless aided by the affluent North. Remittances may be sent to Mr. JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer of the Commission, at No. 61 Wall-street.

THE REMAINS OF FENIANISM—REFORM FOR IRELAND.—The system of Fenianism, as everybody knows, has been tried and found wanting in every essential element that could promise success. The giddiest and most hot-headed of its adherents will admit its incompetency to grapple with and surmount the obstacles which stand in the way of the accomplishment of the objects which it pledged itself to carry to a successful issue. The most prudent course, therefore, that the members can now adopt, is to withdraw from a society, a continued connection with which will but subject them to merited ridicule and earn for them the contempt of every one pretending to sanity. Instead of serving Ireland, American Fenianism has done her an incalculable amount of injury. It has paralyzed trade, scared away the resident gentry, prevented the introduction of much needed capital, and consigned to imprisonment worse than death, many patriotic enthusiasts, who credulously trusted in the promises of material aid so freely given on this side of the Atlantic. Let us counsel our fellow-citizens of Irish birth to abandon so visionary a project, and one so fraught with mischievous consequences. They must, by this time, if not bereft of reason and common sense, be convinced that an invasion of Ireland is impracticable, and that our Government could not openly sanction, or wink at so palpable an infraction of international law. Admitting that some prominent members of the Brotherhood, are actuated by pure and exalted patriotism, and are men of unimpeachable probity—no one can close his eyes to the fact that others, and probably those most trusted and relied upon, were faithless to their promises, and guilty of a criminal misappropriation of the funds committed to their charge. Much better would it be for our Irish-American citizens to abstain from chimerical political schemes, and diligently devote their time and talents to those commercial and agricultural pursuits, of which the country of their adoption is so prolific. Had those hundreds of thousands of dollars which have been recklessly squandered been applied to some practical and remunerative purpose, such as the reclamation of the waste lands of Ireland, the working of her mines, or the promotion of emigration, what a vast amount of good would have been accomplished! Had a society on the system of the German's Emigrant Aid been established, how many Irishmen who come to this country would have been benefited! No true American objects to a revolution which would make Ireland free. But by Irishmen in Ireland the battle for freedom should be fought. People seeking relief from foreign thraldom lose their time, and generally their opportunity, expecting extraneous aid from quarters whence the dream of its being afforded is wild and fruitless. The present system of governing Ireland—a system of mistrust and repression—*cannot last.* England is already left far in the rear of Austria in recognizing the claims of nationalities to a system suited to their religious and social tastes.

GOOD SENSE.—The Atlantic Telegraph Company have resolved to make a further reduction in their charges. This is sensible. They can well afford to take 50 per cent. off their present tariff. They will make more money. The public will get more reasonable service. And they will lessen the chances of early and damaging competition. By and by, we shall have intelligible reports of European events at prices not altogether ruinous.

WASHINGTON.

Reconstruction in Congress—The President no Longer an Obstacle to an Adjustment—What the House Wants—Mr. Eliot's Bill in the Senate—Reconstruction in North Carolina—International Coinage—Impeachment in the Senate.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 11.

The position of the Reconstruction problem is curious and critical. As this Congress draws to its close the great body of the Union Party in Congress begin to feel profoundly the necessity of doing something which the country will accept as a satisfactory solution of the question. If they fail in this, it is idle to expect that the President will any longer be regarded as the main obstacle in the way of adjustment. Yet the main endeavor of the next Congress will be to hold him to that responsibility, and the attempt, whatever else may come of it, will plunge the country into confusion and alarm which may produce the most serious consequences. Thus far nothing has been brought forward by the Reconstruction Committee but the bill placing the whole South under absolute dictatorship of a military commander. No provision whatever is made for any civil authority, or for any readmission of the Southern States to the Union. The great mass of the Union Party revolt from such a measure as at once unjust and despotic, and as fatal to the continued ascendancy of the Union Party. It is stated, on good authority, that the President is ready to coöperate with Congress in measures to avoid so extreme a resort, and that there would be no difficulty in securing his assent to a bill which should provide for reconstruction on the basis of the leading principles of the Constitutional Amendment, and at the same time secure a more vigorous and effective protection of personal rights and liberties in the Southern States, until that reconstruction shall be accomplished. Mr. RAYMOND on Saturday made a very strong statement of his confidence in the possibility of such a result, and there are other members of the Union Party equally satisfied of the same thing. Gen. BANKS also expressed his confidence in the possibility of the same result. All that Mr. RAYMOND asked was a select Committee, made up of members who wished to come to an understanding with the Executive, and forty-eight hours of delay for their action. His suggestion was met by Gov. BOUTWELL and others, by pressing the necessity for instant action on the bill; and yet these same men deliberately wasted twenty-four hours to-day in an attempt, which proved successful, to throw the bill overboard, and bring forward in its place a bill to organize the State of Louisiana on the basis of universal suffrage for the blacks, and restricted suffrage for the whites. If they can pass this, as they are likely to do, they will content themselves with putting all the other Southern States under an absolute military dictatorship, and will make no further attempt at reconstruction. If the Reconstruction Bill had not been thrown over, an amendment would have been offered by Mr. BINGHAM, declaring that whenever any Southern State will adopt the Constitutional Amendment, and present a State Constitution guaranteeing equal and impartial suffrage, it shall be admitted to representation in Congress; and that until then the Southern States shall be subjected to military rule. It was to avoid action on this proposition that the ultra-Radical element insisted on pressing the Louisiana Bill ahead of it, and so many of the Union Party who do not sympathize with that purpose, fell into the trap, that it is quite likely to prove successful. The President is known to be anxious for an adjustment of the controversy, and to be willing to concede something of his own views and preferences for the accomplishment of that result. But a considerable portion of Congress are determined to have no adjustment upon any basis that falls short of their extreme demand of universal suffrage for the blacks and a restricted suffrage for the whites, and they will thwart every attempt at adjustment which falls short of that. The prospect is exceedingly gloomy. The President is no longer the main obstacle to an adjustment of this question, but the extreme Radicals are determined it shall be settled upon their basis, or not at all.

MR. ELIOT'S BILL IN THE SENATE.

The bill of the States in the House to-day passed without the occurrence of any circumstance of more than ordinary interest. There was the chronic Monday morning female-suffrage effort, after which the Ways and Means Committee reported the amendatory Tax Bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday, and night sessions ordered until it is disposed of. Mr. ELIOT, from the New-Orleans Riot Committee, rendered the report of their investigation, including a bill for the reorganization of the State Government of Louisiana. Mr. BOYER presented a minority report from the same Committee, and when Mr. ELIOT expressed a desire to push his bill through without great delay, he objected, in a very earnest appeal, for time to examine the evidence as well as the provisions of the bill. Finding that it would be impossible for him to keep parliamentary control of the situation otherwise, Mr. ELIOT allowed a little fillibustering, and kept up the good nature of the House during the entire day's proceedings. It was evident that no preconcerted arrangement had been effected on the Republican side regarding the bill, and a great diversity of opinion existed. Gen. SCHENCK and others attempted to postpone action, which would result in the death of the bill, and Mr. ELIOT, with the aid of the Speaker, took advantage of the delay to fritter away the whole day, and it comes up to-morrow. Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. ELDRIDGE asked a saucy question about the propriety of a caucus, in which the Radicals could agree, and Mr. LE BLOND threatened a night's fillibustering if the minority demand of time for examination was not acceded to. Very shrewdly, Mr. ELIOT succeeded in giving them all they asked for, and at the same time placed his bill in a reachable position to-morrow. The previous question has been seconded, the main question ordered, and there is nothing to be done to-morrow but to take the vote. The main question was ordered by eighty-five yeas and fifty-nine nays, the following Republicans voting against it: Baker, Bingham, Davis, Dawes, Dodge, Farnsworth, Hubbell, Kuykendall, Laflin, Latham, Marvin, McKee, Plants, Randall, Raymond, Schenck, Stillwell, Thayer, Francis Thomas, Van Horn and Whaley. They refused to compromise their independence of action by voting for a bill they had not even read.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

An interesting correspondence has recently transpired between the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury upon the subject of international coinage. The Secretary of State inclosed in his letter a note from Mr. BERTHEMY, the Minister of France, containing a translation of the treaty which was recently concluded between France, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, agreeing upon a uniform system of gold and silver coinage. Mr. BERTHEMY particularly calls the attention of the United States to article twelve of the treaty, which provides that any other nation can join in this Convention by accepting its obligations and adopting its monetary system. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his reply, expresses the interest which this Government has always manifested in this subject; congratulates the French nation upon the monetary union already consummated, but expresses the hope that the condition of this monetary union will be modified if necessary, in order to unite the leading nations of the world in one system of international coinage.

RECONSTRUCTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The North Carolina Legislature, although it has considered the reconstruction compromise offered by the Southern Governors for three days, had not, up to to-night, reached any final result. The delay in North Carolina is looked upon as ominous in its influence over other States, as it was expected that she would not hesitate in leading the way in its adoption.

IMPEACHMENT IN THE SENATE.

Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan, to-day developed a plan of impeachment of the President while debating his resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the legality of the appointment of provisional Governors. The alleged suspension of the direct land tax in the South, the transfer of Southern railroads, and the appointment of men who had been rejected by the Senate, were among the main points. The speech was of the most vituperative character.

EXPENSES OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. WILSON, from the Judiciary Committee, attempted to get before the House to-day a resolution appropriating $10,000 for the use of his Committee in defraying the exponses of examining matters now before it. The usual manner of paying witness' fees and mileage is through a voucher signed by the Chairman of the Committee and countersigned by the Sergeant-at-Arms; and the money asked for by Mr. WILSON is to be used for the payment of witness fees accruing in the examination of the impeachment charges now progressing.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee, which is considering the Tariff Bill, listened to the arguments of interested parties to-day on certain articles. Among others the wool-growers were heard, and likewise the screw, bolt and burlap interest. No progress was made on the bill.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

The Senate held a special session to-night to consider the joint resolution adding twenty per cent. to

of Sept. 29, the subdivisional work of which is also being carried in the field with the prospect of an early completion.

During the past week the Commissioner sent to the local office, at San Francisco, California, decisions in thirty-five cases of the series known as the Mission of San José, under special act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865. There are but seventy-three of these cases remaining for adjudication.

Thirty-two entries, in addition to the seven recently reported under special act of Congress, approved June 17, 1855, entitled an act to grant the right of preemption to certain settlers on the Rancho Bolas de Tomales, Merwin County, California, have just passed for patenting. Claimants are rapidly consummating their titles under the provisions of the act.

The Commissioner has just received returns exhibiting an aggregate disposal of 35,721 acres of the public lands during the month of January last at the following local offices, viz.: East Saginaw, Mich., 26,645 acres; Winnebago City, Minn., 2,588 acres; New-Orleans, La., 9,488 acres. The entries at New-Orleans, La., were under the Homestead Act, and will add eighty-two additional farms to the productive force of Louisiana. At the East Saginaw and Winnebago City offices, the greater portion of the land was taken for actual settlement and cultivation.

AMERICAN IRON FOR THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company, East Division, disclaims any connection with the movement to induce Congress to rescind the provision of the law, requiring the Pacific Railroads to use American iron, considering not only that they are bound in good faith to adhere to this provision of the contract, but that the English rails now imported to this country are not such as they would wish, even if they had power to use them in the construction of the great continental highway, which being national in its location and management, should be built exclusively of national materials.

LIST OF AMERICANS WHO DIED IN FRANCE IN 1866.

The following is a list of the Americans who have died in France during the past year:

At Paris during the year 1866—March 21, Andrew John Walt, of Natchez; March 30, Alexander Francis Favia Cobaret, of New-Orleans; April 11, Elizabeth J. Burnard, of New-York; April 15, Major Louis Hubbard, of Chicago; May 26, Maria F. Cazelet Hirz, of New-Orleans; June 15, J. B. A. L. Lemartie, of Charleston, S. C.; Aug. 31, Franklin Goodwin, of Randolph, Mich.

At Pau, 1866—Feb. 28, Phillip Burrows, of New-York; June 1, Anna Maria Lock.

At Nice, 1866—April 2, Charles Edwin Beebe, of Boston; April 5, Louis R. Evans, of Philadelphia.

At Cette, 1866—Sept. 17, Robert Lamb, of New-York.

At Hyeres, 1866—Feb. 24, Mrs. Elhon Allen, of New-York.

At Popute, Society Islands, 1866—Nov. 10, George H. Miller, of California.

THE WILLIAMS WINE CASE.

Representative HULBURD to-day made a report from the Committee on Public Expenditures on the so-called WILLIAMS wine case, connected with the imputed revenue frauds in Boston. They say in the settlement of the case it cannot escape notice, that with five Government officials charged with the taking care of the interests of the Government, the Treasury will not set at a gold valuation one-third of the duties which it was alleged the WILLIAMS firm had from time to time fraudulently withheld.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

The following decisions were rendered to-day:

Lane *vs.* United States.—Judgment for claimant for $81,626 40. Opinion by Chief-Justice CASEY, Judges NOTT and LORING dissenting.

Gilmore *vs.* United States.—Judgment for $101 due claimant. Opinion by Justice LORING.

Ruggles, advised, *vs.* United States.—The proper officer of the Treasury Department is directed to allow the claimant, in settling his accounts as a Paymaster in the United States Army, a credit of $110,-286 35 for Government funds and vouchers proved to have been lost by the claimant, without fault or neglect, while in the line of his duty. Opinion by Judge PECK.

Norton *vs.* United States.—A similar judgment was entered in this case, allowing claimant a credit of $230 for Government funds lost in the same manner.

Comstock et al. *vs.* United States.—Petition dismissed. Opinion by Chief-Justice CASEY.

Blakely *vs.* United States.—Petition dismissed. Opinion by Judge LORING.

Donohue *vs.* United States.—Judgment for claimant for $316 25. Opinion by Judge PECK.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Chief Engineer MORTIMER KELLOG has been detached from duty at Bridgewater Forge, Mass., and ordered to experimental duty on board the *Palos*. Acting Ensign HUGH JONES, detached from Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and granted leave of absence. Mate GEORGE S. SIMMONS, detached from the *Ino*, and granted leave of absence. Acting Master GARDNER CATTRELL, of the *Frolic*, has resigned. Acting Volunteer Lieut. CHARLES NORTON has been honorably discharged. Assistant Engineer FREDERICK SCHOLER, ordered to duty at the Naval Station, League Island, Penn.

State of Affairs at Acapulco.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 11.

Reliable intelligence has been received in this city from Acapulco that no change had occurred in the occupancy of that place up to the 3d of January. On the 27th of December Gen. MONTINEGRO received an order from the authorities at the City of Mexico directing him to evacuate Acapulco immediately, and to proceed to join the Imperial forces at Colima. He called upon the commanding officer of the French naval forces at that place for transportation, and was informed that he could not give it until an order came from the Admiral. On the 2d of January a French gunboat arrived, and brought information that the Admiral would be there in a short time. The general impression was that the evacuation of the Imperialists would soon take place. The troops were all ready and anxious to depart. The French ships would probably not leave the coast until some time in February. At least the French naval forces are said to be still ready to cooperate with the Imperialists, should occasion require it.

Information had been received at Acapulco that the Liberals had possession of Guadalajara and also of Manzanilla, which, if true, might complicate the movement of the Imperial garrison at Acapulco, as they would have no place to go to on the coast. San Blas was in possession of a party which claims to be neither Liberal nor Imperial, and it was doubtful whether they would allow Gen. MONTINEGRO to embark there.

Two Policemen Shot by a Desperado in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 11.

A bloody affray occurred to-night on Fells-street. Two policemen, named DOBSON and IRVING, were shot while attempting to arrest a desperate character named HENRY GLADY, but of them will recover.

Three pistol shots were fired at the man GLADY, but without any effect. He was subsequently taken.

The late storm is reported to have been very severe in the Chesapeake; but yet no disasters are reported.

The north-west wind has cleared the harbor of ice, and the large fleet of vessels came up to-day. Their cargoes were mostly sugar and coffee.

Colonization of British Columbia and Van Couver's Island.

OTTAWA, Monday, Feb. 11.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade resolutions were adopted to promote a scheme for the colonization of British Columbia and Van Couver's Island, and the adoption of the homestead law recommended to stimulate emigration. It was also proposed to give free maintenance to colonists settling in Victoria.

The weather has turned cold and a heavy fall of snow is expected.

The Steamer Di Vernon Snagged near Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Feb. 11.

The steamer *Di Vernon*, from Napoleon for this port, struck a snag near Australia yesterday morning, and sunk out of sight. Her cabin parted and floated off. She had on board twenty-five bales of cotton.

The boat and cargo are a total loss. The owners were Capt. FRANK HOCK, M. WALT and L. S. MCCLURE. The loss is estimated at $40,000. Insured for $18,000.

The Stewart Divorce Case to be Tried Again—Stabbing Affray in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 11.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, a new trial was granted in the STEWART divorce case and leave given the complainant to amend the bill.

A stabbing affray occurred on Wells-street, near Adams, last night, in which a man named BRENOCK was severely injured and will probably die.

Improvements of the Upper Mississippi River.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 11.

The Convention for the consideration of the subject of improving the Upper Mississippi River will meet in Mercantile Library Hall, to-morrow. It is expected that several hundred delegates will be in attendance. Quite a number of delegates have already arrived. The States of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Missouri will be represented, and probably many others. The Governors and some of the State officers of several of the Western States will also be present.

It is not expected that the discussion will be confined to the removal or surmounting of natural obstructions to the navigation of the river, but the question of artificial obstructions in the shape of railroad bridges already constructed and to be constructed will be thoroughly examined. Statement of facts on this subject have been carefully prepared, and will be presented by persons fully competent to handle the question.

FROM FORT LARAMIE.

The Eighteenth Infantry—Wounding of Col. Carrington.

FORT LARAMIE, Saturday, Feb. 9.

Col. CARRINGTON, with the headquarters of the Eighteenth Infantry, Major MORRIS commanding, arrived at this port to-day from Fort Phil. Kearny, *en route* to Fort McPherson, his new headquarters.

On the 11th inst., while riding back to close up the train, Col. CARRINGTON's revolver struck his saddle and discharged, wounding him in the thigh, the ball grazing near the femoral artery. On his arrival Surgeon SCHELL removed the ball, saving amputation.

Colored High School in Louisville—Kentucky War Debt.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 11.

A colored high school was opened to-day in St. Mark's Church under the auspices of the Episcopalians. Addresses were delivered by the Rector, Rev. Mr. BADGER, U. S. A., and the Hon. JAMES SPEED. Miss CORNELIA JENNINGS, graduate of the Colored Institute at Philadelphia, is the Principal.

Gov. BRAMLETTE received $155,000 to-day from the United States Government toward liquidating Kentuck's war debt.

The steamer *St. Charles* was got off uninjured, and has left for New-Orleans.

The Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Monday, Feb. 11.

The following resolution, preceded by a preamble, was introduced into the Assembly to-day and ordered printed:

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives be requested to use their best efforts to procure such aid from the General Government as will secure the construction of the British and North American Railroad at the earliest practicable time.

A Man Frozen to Death in Massachusetts—Seizure of Liquor.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 11.

SAMUEL FARRINGTON was found frozen to death this morning, near Stoughton Village.

The State constabulary seized the stocks of ten liquor dealers in this city during last week.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 11.

The British bark *White Squall*, previously reported ashore near Wellville, has broadside on the beach and is badly listed off shore.

She labored hard during the heavy Southwest blow on Saturday night, and has five feet of water in her hold. The cargo must be discharged into boats and taken to lighters, and a small portion can be landed on the beach. The steamer *Charles Pierson*, with one lighter, is at work, but it is too rough to work to-day.

Robbery in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 11.

A grocer, named GEORGE H. WIGGINS, was assaulted by three roughs in Chelsea, on Saturday night, and robbed of nearly $4,000,

Heavy Robbery of Public Money in Iowa.

KNOXVILLE, Iowa, Sunday, Feb. 10.

The Marion County Treasury was robbed last night of over $40,000. No clue has been obtained to the robbers.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE.—Signor ANTONIO L. MORA commenced his brilliant season of Italian opera at this establishment last night. The house was well filled in the lower and more remunerative parts, and even up stairs it presented a good appearance. It was gratifying to find so many Italian artists present. It is on such occasions that we see the devotion they have to their art, and the interest they take in all who interpret it. The rudiments of at least a dozen companies could have been collected last evening. But of the occasion. The opera selected was "La Traviata"—a work too familiar for an opening night, but calculated in many respects to display the qualities of the prima donna, the tenor and the baritone. In these particulars it has surpassed "Lucia," without perhaps deserving to do so, although we regard it as one of the best vocal dramas on the stage. The artists, with one exception, were entirely new. The exception was Signor INFRE—a gentleman long and favorably known to the public, although comparatively un-Heralded. He has been heard in this opera, and is acceptable in everything. He was in good voice last night, and gained the first genuine round of applause in the scena of the third act. The audience was cold, critical and uninspiring. It extended no reception to Signor INFRE, nor to Signora GRUDITTA ALTIERI. The lady is a stranger to our public, except in such way as friendly reference in the paper has made her known. She has, we are informed, sung in Europe, and recently in Rio de Janeiro. That she has experience and *routine* is unquestionable. She acts with remarkable spirit. Being, however, nervous, many of her best efforts were over-elaborated, and the effect was thereby impaired. A few repetitions will undoubtedly correct this defect, which is at all events on the right side. Mme. ALTIERI's voice is a very light soprano. It has received some cultivation, but the style is a little pronounced, and decidedly too much so for New-York, where acting and singing must alike be earnest in such a work. We make these remarks with the reservation that a *debut*, where the *debutante* does not receive a single hand of applause on her entry, is a thing to explain many deficiencies. Mme. ALTIERI's personal presence is in every way charming; and we may add that she dresses with rare taste—a merit which ought not to be beneath notice. Signor FORTUNA was the *Germont*—appearing for the first time on the operatic stage. We have spoken repeatedly of the gentleman's voice, and need only say that it is good for everyone that he has determined to utilize it in that way. He was eminently successful in the whole of the second act. There were necessarily many points in acting which Signor FORTUNA has to study, but his *début* may be regarded as a success. The orchestra, under the personal direction of the *maestro*, Signor ANTONIO L. MORA, wandered frequently from the strict purpose of accompaniment, and touched on ground that was unknown to the composer. Generally, however, it was apparent that the material was good, and that with proper discipline it will be sufficient to the day, without, we trust, being the evil thereof. The chorus was poor in numbers and quality.

The next performance will be on Wednesday next, when the "Traviata" will be repeated under circumstances more favorable to its general interpretation and enjoyment.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—WAGNER's well-known opera of the "Tannhauser," will be brought out to-night at this establishment, under the direction of Mr. NEUENDORFF, who has on many other occasions presided at its performance. The *cast* is a good one, and the orchestra and chorus, having had experience under the *baton* of their *chef*, will, we doubt not, be equal to the occasion. The work will attract attention. No one in the band is so gorgeous as the Drum-Major, and WAGNER occupies about the same position in operatic music.

NEWARK LIBRARY HALL.—Newark will have an opportunity to-night of hearing several of the best vocal and instrumental artists now before the musical public. We refer to Mr. HARRISON's entertainment at Library Hall, whereat Mme. PAREPA, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. CARL ROSA and Mr. G. W. COLBY will appear. The programme is an excellent one, and if music be required in Newark the attendance will certainly demonstrate the fact, for the artists are capable of interpreting it in the best possible way.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX.—We direct attention, with much pleasure, to a very large and admirable panorama now exhibiting at Union Hall, Broadway and Twenty-third-street. The subject is BUNYAN's world-renowned allegory of the "Pilgrim's Progress." The designs have been made by the best artists in the country, and exhibit a rare amount of executive and imaginative skill. Of the subject it is needless to speak. It interests every Christian household. A visit to the Tableaux will be rewarded by a sensation of unusual pleasure.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM's new drama of the "Christian Martyrs" occupies the stage here, and occupies it worthily. It is not often that we can speak of the literary merits of the pieces produced at the Museum. It is not often, indeed, that we are able to see them, (the points,) although let us frankly say that of late there has been a gentle tendency towards a better state of things. In stating this fact, it is not necessary to judge Mr. BROUGHAM's piece by the highest standard. It was never prepared for such a test. All that it pretends to do is to present a series of scenes not wholly unconnected with each other. In these scenes many beautiful spectacular effects are introduced, culminating skillfully in a procession, a combat, and a sacrifice of Christians. The latter are handed over to wild beasts, who, are evidently unwilling to seize the opportunity. The gentleman who enters the cage possesses but little savor for the animals confined in it. With the exception of a cheerful leopard, they all slink into a corner and drop quietly into a doze. The lion is especially somnolent, and it is only by smiting that royal brute on the nose that he can be persuaded to get up and yawn. Nevertheless the scene is effective. The procession is one of the most beautiful and striking we have ever seen on the stage. The bipeds are dressed splendidly, and the quadrupeds, representing almost the entire menagerie, march with grace and docility across the stage. So far as we remember the effect is new. It should be witnessed by every one. To return to the drama. It is a version of the well-known opera or "Il Poliuto," rewritten and adapted with that skill for which Mr. BROUGHAM is remarkable. The dialogue is smooth, fluent and copious—pitched to the requirements of the company and fulfilling its purpose thoroughly. All the best artists of the establishment are in the *cast*, and they act with skill. The scenery is entirely new and completely good. There is, as in everything now-a-days, a touch of ballet in the shape of an Egyptian dance; also a pantomime in which the giant, the giantess and the dwarf take part. It will be seen that there is variety of all sorts, and that the piece merits success. It has already achieved it, and will, we doubt not, enjoy a long run. The only drawback in witnessing anything at the Museum is the uniform incivility of the ushers and door-keepers. Where so much has been done toward taming the other animals it might not be injudicious for Mr. LANGWORTHY or Mr. VAN AMBURGH to try his hand on these.

THE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT.

A Letter from the Contractor to the Commissioners—Who Owns the Contract—No Political Appointees.

At a meeting of the Street-Cleaning Commission yesterday the following communication was received from Contractor WHITING:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1867.

To the Commissioners for Cleaning the Streets:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of copies of the resolutions passed by a majority of your Board at a meeting held on the 31st of January last.

Having nothing to conceal, I do not stop to discuss your right to question me upon the subject embraced in three of these resolutions, but will proceed without hesitation to reply to all of them.

The first resolution, which is as follows:

Resolved, That Mr. JAS. R. WHITING, the contractor for cleaning the streets, be requested to report to this Commission whether any persons are employed by him at the request of any of the Commissioners, and if so, the names of the employes and the name of the Commissioner who has secured their appointment, and whether such appointments embarrass him in the prosecution of his work; also, whether any influence, political or otherwise, has been exerted by any one upon him in relation to the employment of his employes at any time tending to embarrass him in the prosecution of his work.

I answer, that immediately upon entering upon the business of the contract I found the force to consist of inspectors, foremen, ash and dirt collectors and sweepers.

The inspectors and foremen were appointed by my predecessors, who, in the performance of their duties, as I am informed, employed all the carmen and sweepers, and made such changes as the work from time to time required.

I directed the foremen to be called together and informed them of the change of ownership of the contract, and that the work would proceed as then organized; that no question would be asked as to their nationality, politics or religion; that they would be continued on the work so long as they performed their duty; that it was expected that every man would be sober and industrious—a failure in any respect would be sufficient cause of discharge; that their earnings would be within their own, without question or claim for contribution from any person or for any purpose.

They were directed so to inform the whole force under them, and to state that no removal would take place without cause. I made changes whenever I considered them necessary. Some officers were polished as being useless. I ordered changes of localities of some of the officers. This led to resignations, which were accepted by me. I made no removals except for causes which I deemed sufficient. I made no appointments upon the request of any of the Commissioners. I have been governed by the fitness and character of the applicants, and a desire so to organize the best force I could, irrespective of any other consideration. I have retained in place such as I found with the contract at the time I assumed its duties against whom no complaint was made. I have removed no employe to make room for another. Applications for subordinate employment have been handed over to my clerks, with the directions to engage such only as were competent and worthy. It has not unfrequently happened that personal applications have been accompanied by letters of recommendation from prominent officials, and occasionally a Commissioner, but I am not aware that I have given to such letters a preference over numerous other letters from private citizens on like subjects.

I have no knowledge that I have been "embarrassed" by any of my employes in any appointment I have made, nor has any "tender" to "embarrass" me in the execution of my work, nor has any influence, political or otherwise, to my knowledge, been brought to bear upon me in relation to the employment of any of my employes which at any time has tended to embarrass me in the execution of my work.

I have in several instances positively refused to restore persons to place upon the application of high officials with whom I, with the City Government who supposed I had acted under a mistake. I am glad to say that in no instance did my reasons fail to be most satisfactory. It may not be improper for me to say that in accomplishing the work I resolved from the commencement not to be influenced by political considerations or political influences; and to adhering to this determination I may attribute in no small degree the hostility which has of late been directed against this Department.

To the second resolution, which is as follows:

Resolved, That said contractor be requested to inform this Commission whether any person other than himself has any interest in the contract, direct, or indirect, and if so, whom

I answer, JOHN L. BROWN has an interest to the extent of one-fifth, two of my personal friends have an interest to the extent of three-fiftieths in the contract, and no other person to my knowledge has any pecuniary interest in it; that no City official or any person connected with the Board of Health or with the Police Department has any interest whatever in the contract.

To the third resolution, which is as follows:

Resolved, That said contractor be requested to state whether the Police Department renders to him all proper and lawful aid in carrying out the provisions of the contract; and if not, in what particular that Department fails to sustain him.

I answer, that on the 5th day of December, 1866, I sent a communication to the President of the Metropolitan Board of Police, of which the following is a copy:

Thos. C. Acton, Esq., President, &c.:

SIR: I hope I shall receive the cooperation and aid of your very valuable Department in the object I had in procuring the control of the contract for street cleaning, which was not simply to comply with the mere terms of the contract to sweep, but I intended, if possible, to clean the streets in order to clean, and so in a measure to purify some of the worst localities, by which efficient aid would be given to the Board of Health in its sanitary measures for the improvement of the City. I have cleaned some sections from two to four times per week, when the contract required it to be done but once. I think this effort has been beneficial. I find, however, that the Police force are now only not vigilant, but in some instances entirely neglect their duty. So soon as my carts remove the dirt and filth of many of the streets, particularly in the worst localities, the lawless inhabitants immediately commence to throw their dirt, filth, and rubbish into the street, and so give the street almost instantly a most filthy appearance. In a great many instances the inhabitants of better localities put out their ashes late on Saturday night, or on Sunday morning. My inspectors appeal in vain to prevent these infractions, and scarcely an instance occurs where a policeman interferes to remedy the evils complained of. Ashes and garbage at all times, and especially on Sundays, are not cut or thrown into the street. Until I can give you a particular list of violations, to which I wish the attention of your force to be especially directed, may I ask the immediate interposition in order to your force to enforce the Corporation ordinances, and arrest and to see to the punishment of offenders in the respects above stated. Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES R. WHITING.

I am not aware what action was had upon this communication, as no answer was received. In streets occupied by City railroads in cases of snow, the employes of those Companies have frequently, after I have cleaned the crossings and culverts, thrown the snow back upon the crosswalks and upon the mouths of the culverts, so that I have been obliged to clear them out again. Latterly the Police force has come to the aid of my employes. I have been impeded, especially in the narrow streets occupied by railroad companies, in removing the ashes from such streets. The snow has been banked up so high on each side of the street as to prevent the passage of any other vehicle, and in this respect the Police force have compelled my employes to give way to the cars. This has been a source of great inconvenience. If the ordinances prohibiting the throwing of ashes and garbage into the streets and those preventing incumbrances on the streets received a more watchful observance by the Police, it would greatly facilitate this Department in its operations.

In your fourth and last resolution you are pleased to say that in your judgment the contractor for cleaning the streets has, in most particulars, done all that could be done to carry out his contract, considering the unusual degree of cold and depth of snow, but that he has "failed to do his duty in keeping the crosswalks clear, as required by the contract." This attestation to the performance of my duties under the contract, aside from the charge that crosswalks have not been kept in a cleanly condition, was no more than I had a right to expect from an impartial decision of the case. The leading and governing object with me since I have had the contract was to do my whole duty under it, and if, in so doing, the result has not met the expectations of the public, the fault does not rest with the letter of the contract.

An erroneous impression has gone abroad, and seems to have taken possession of the public mind, that I am not only to sweep the streets in Summer, but in Winter to remove the snow and ice. Hence I have been expected to clean the snow and ice from the gutters, which would be upward of 400 miles of gutter, and to remove the snow with which we have just been visited. Such a work is not only not in my contract, but is almost an impossibility. There is no place to put the snow; and if there was, it would cost more than $1,000,000 to do the work. Surely the simple statement is sufficient to show its absurdity. On the 17th day of January last I addressed a communication to the President of the Board of Health, of which the following is a copy:

Jackson S. Schultz, Esq., President Metropolitan Board of Health:

SIR: We are admonished at this season of the year, fast advancing toward Spring, of the necessity of early and thorough preparations of protective measures against epidemics, which, in all probability will, under a greater or less degree of virulence, invade the City. By the common consent of all, whether professional sanitarians, or other classes of citizens, it is admitted that the most important preventive against the lodgment and extension of disease, consists in a cleanly condition of our streets, and that without the most strict attention to this, as the foundation of all sanitary measures, almost all other measures of prevention, or of cure, are uncertain. However commonplace this observation, and however often repeated, it cannot too frequently be brought home to the minds of the guardians of the public health.

My own position as a contractor, so important in that field, without possessing in many instances powers sufficiently ample to successfully facilitate me as I would wish, compels me to address you in relation to defects which the Legislature, through your Board, can easily remedy. As I have frequently been compelled to report, whatever failures occur in keeping the City clean, arise from the contract which provides for a sweeping of many of the streets utterly inadequate to the necessities of the City. As instances of this I would mention the First, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards, which should be cleaned at least three times a week, but which, by the contract, are to be cleaned only once. The importance to the health of the City of such a change as will produce this result is fully shown in your annual report, and it is in consequence of the views there expressed, so consonant with my own, that I now invoke your aid to enable me to meet the necessities of the community. To accomplish this result it is necessary to secure such legislative interposition as may remedy the deficiencies of the contract, and whether such interposition shall be invoked by the "Board of Health" or by myself is a question the settlement of which should not be delayed. On this point I desire an expression of your views, that we may be able to act together to the consummation of a common good. I feel confident of your cooperation so to reform the contract as to enable me to perform that labor under legal sanction, and to the best interests of the City. Requesting that you will furnish an answer at your earliest convenience, I remain, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. WHITING.

To this letter I have received no reply. It is scarcely possible that the opinions expressed in the above communication, as to the necessity for a more frequent cleaning of many of the down-town Wards than is enjoined upon me by the contract, can be otherwise than favorably considered by your Commission; but perhaps in the want of power, and in the absence of sufficient appropriations for the purpose, your Commission may not be able to put it in the power of the contractor to make so material an improvement in the condition of the streets as he desires. Further legislation upon this subject may be necessary to accomplish so desirable an object.

I be referred to the last my communication upon the charge of a failure to do my duty in the matter of keeping clear the crosswalks. In your resolution, one of the causes for this apparent neglect is explained in "the unusual degree of cold and depth of snow," which defied the power of the workmen, and the efforts of the contractor, to satisfactorily keep, and continue to keep, the crosswalks clear. There were days when, from the severity of the weather, even the pick could do little more than make its impression upon the trodden-down snow and ice; so that its removal from the crosswalks was not only impracticable, but almost impossible. And on the other hand, when a temporary thaw would occur, the labors of the men proved of little avail, owing to the constant passing and repassing of vehicles, which drew after them collections of half-melted snow, and in a very short time rendered most of the crosswalks as impassable to the pedestrian as they were before my work had been done. The puddles of water which collect during a thaw or heavy rain on some parts of the crosswalks cannot be charged to the neglect of the contractor, but to the broken and the irregular paving which prevents the water from passing into the gutters. It is scarcely necessary to call the attention of the Commission to the custom prevailing in cleaning the snow from railroad tracks, and throwing it upon the side and crosswalks which have just been cleaned, the blame of which is too frequently charged to the contractor.

I have frankly answered your resolutions. Satisfied as I am that I have endeavored to perform, and have performed, the duties enjoined on me by the provisions of the contract, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. WHITING.

The communication was laid over and the Commission adjourned.

FIRES LAST NIGHT.

Large Fire in Broadway.

About 7 o'clock last night a fire occurred on the first floor of No. 1,360 Broadway, occupied by T. & J. YEANDLE, turners and carvers. Before the flames could be extinguished they extended to the three upper floors, and caused the complete destruction of the fourth floor and roof.

The third and fourth floors were occupied by DUDLEY & SON, manufacturers of brushes, who sustained a loss of $5,000, undrstood to be fully insured.

The second floor was occupied by J. POPPER, hoop-skirt tape weaver. Loss roughly estimated at $4,000, fully insured in City companies.

The first floor was occupied by T. & J. YEANDLE, wood turners and carvers, and their loss is $1,000, understood to be fully insured.

The basement is occupied by LEOPOLD HEIDT, machinist. Loss, $800. Insured for $1,000 in the New-Amsterdam.

The building is owned by CHARLES BEARDSLEY & SON, and it is damaged to the extent of $2,000. Insured for $3,000 in the Tradesmen's.

No. 1,362 is occupied by Mr. BEARDSLEY as a carriage manufactory, and his stock was damaged by water to the extent of $1,000. Insured for $14,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

In Broad-street.

At 9:45 o'clock last night Officer O'ROURKE, of the First Precinct, discovered a fire in the office of J. SHUMWAY, in the flour-store of S. C. NEWMAN, No, 112 Broad-street. The Police succeeded in extinguishing the flames before the alarm could reach the firemen. Damage to premises and stock about $100; fully covered by insurance.

Heavy Burglary in a Bonded Warehouse—Nearly $15,000 Worth of Silks and Other Goods Carried Off—No Arrests.

During Saturday night a daring and successful burglary was committed in the United States Bonded Warehouse of Messrs. MILLER & CONGER, at the corner of Water and Clinton streets, where a large amount of valuable goods were carried off. It appears from the traces left by the burglars, that the gang effected an entrance to the cooper-shop of Mr. BROOKS, on South-street, situate directly in rear of the bonded warehouse, and thence passed through the yard, clambered over a huge stack of hogsheads and barrels, and so dropped into the yard, where they were wholly concealed from view. They first broke open one of the rear doors, but failed to gain an entrance, as that part of the storehouse was filled with sugar hogsheads, which they were unable to move. Trying another of these rear doors, the thieves were more successful, and at once proceeded to the fifth floor, where they opened and disturbed a large quantity of miscellaneous goods, consisting of silks, linens and cloths. Having selected their plunder in the shape of three cases of silks belonging to A. T. STEWART & Co., and valued at $15,000, the gang emptied some fifteen or twenty sacks of rice and filled the greater part with the contents of the cases, and carried the whole of this silk out of the building.

While thus engaged in perfecting their scheme of operations the burglars broke open several cases of wines and other choice liquors, which they evidently drank a considerable share judging from the number of empty bottles found yesterday morning by the employes of the firm. They also removed their old under clothing, and refitted themselves from some cases of new clothing which they had broken into, leaving their discarded clothes on the floor. Mrs. MILLER's brother-in-law had a quantity of goods stored in the warehouse, among which was a case of jewelry, value unknown, which is missing, and it is supposed that the burglars discovered its contents and have carried it off. The gang evidently proceeded with their labors with due deliberation, and no doubt occupied the entire night in effecting the robbery. Yesterday morning at an early hour some of the workmen employed by Mr. BRIGGS discovered three of the rice-bags in the cooperage-yard, containing $2,000 worth of silks. The Seventh Precinct Police, under Capt. JAMESON, are in search of the thieves.

Extensive Robberies at the Liberty-street Fire.

It appears that several extensive robberies were effected in the buildings adjoining No. 2 Liberty-street, which was on fire on Saturday night, and which are supposed to have taken place after the flames had been extinguished and the premises had been placed in the hands of the Insurance Patrol. Messrs. EDWARD J. HOLDEN & Co., dealers in and importers of cast-steel saws and fancy hardware, occupy No. 4 Liberty-street, and one of the firm remained in his premises up to 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, and left them in charge of the patrol, well satisfied that his firm had sustained no damage by fire or water. Yesterday morning it was discovered that one of the desks in the counting-room on the first floor had been broken open and $200 worth of cigars and $100 worth of revenue stamps carried off, as was also about $700 worth of clothing. Subsequent examination of the store also revealed the loss of an entire invoice of fancy hardware, valued at $3,000, which had been received on Saturday, and had not yet been opened by the clerks. The firm are insured in the Clinton and Knickerbocker for $6,000 each, and they intend making a claim upon those Companies for the amount of their loss.

Messrs. ROSTELSBERGER & GERBER, wine and cigar merchants, occupying the first floor and basement of No. 6 Liberty-street, report that one of their office desks was broken into and $400 worth of cigars and revenue stamps stolen therefrom, as well as a valuable overcoat hanging near by. The unknown thieves also broke open a box of wine and drank the greater portion. The owners are insured in the Metropolitan, Greenwich and International Companies, and a claim will be made upon them by the firm.

Messrs. J. J. SCHLAEPFER & Co., dealers in glass and glassware, on the second floor of No. 6 Liberty-street, also suffered from the incursions of the thieves, as about $130 worth of clothing and $10 worth of glassware was stolen, besides about $25 worth of glassware being wantonly destroyed. The American, Naraganssett, People's and Enterprise Insurance Companies have been notified of the loss. These thefts at fires are becoming quite frequent of late, and are now attracting general attention.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE "INDEPENDENT" HOSE CARRIAGE.—The New-York Firemen's Association held a private exhibition yesterday afternoon of a new hose carriage, to be presented to "Independence" Engine Company No. 1, of Columbia, S. C., at ADAMS & CONNE's Carriage Repository, No. 684 Broadway. The carriage is silver-plated, beautifully painted, polished and decorated. Forward of the hose-reel is a chime of silver bells, immediately below which is a shield, with the inscription, "Presented by the New-York Firemen's Association to Independence Engine Company of Columbia, S. C., February, 1867." The carriage was built by SICKLES, of this City, and cost $3,000. On the 23d instant it will be shipped to its destination in charge of a Presentation Committee of the organization, composed of the following gentlemen: Henry Wilson, President of the Association; Robt. Wright, Councilman Wm. Lamb, F. A. Ridstok, Capt. J. W. Downing, J. T. Burns, T. Lawrence, J. H. Frollegh, A. Clearman, P. Y. Everett, C. Rockefeller. The event was celebrated in the evening by a collation at the rooms of the Association, corner Sixth-avenue and Fourth-street, where the members and ex-members of the old Fire Department in toasts extended the cordial hand of fellowship to their brethren in the South. The Committee will return from the South *via* Richmond, where the firemen will give them a public reception.

THE LIBERTY-STREET FIRE LOSSES.—It appears that the aggregate losses sustained by the occupants of No. 2 Liberty-street, which was on fire on Saturday night, are $40,000. Messrs. HAGGERTY & Co., occupying the basement and first, fourth, fifth and sixth floors, and dealers in druggists' glassware and sundries, estimate their loss at $15,000; insured for $3,000 in the Continental, $2,500 in the Stuyvesant and $2,500 in the Park. Messrs. H. HERRICK & SONS, manufacturers and importers of surgical instruments and druggists' sundries, occupying the second and third floors, have sustained a loss of $25,000 on their stock, valued at $150,000. They are insured as follows: Mechanics' and Traders', $3,000; Etna, of New-York, $2,000; Stuyvesant, $2,500; Metropolitan, $5,000; Merchants', $5,000; Corn Exchange, $5,000; Park, $2,500; Relief, $5,000; Firemen's Fund, $3,000; New-Amsterdam, $2,500; Citizens', $3,000; Hope, $2,500; Home, of New-Haven, $8,000; Exchange, $2,500; Central Park, $1,500; Humboldt, $2,500; Hope, of Providence, $2,500; People's, $2,500; New-York Fire and Marine, $2,500; St. Nicholas, $5,000; St. Mark's, $2,500; Pacific, $2,500; Baltic, $2,500; and the Bowery for $5,000.

FIRE IN RIVINGTON-STREET.—At 7:15 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a bedroom on the fifth floor of the tenement building, No. 83 Rivington-street, occupied by Mrs. ELIZA RUSSELL and Miss LORINA VAN ZANDT, her daughter, who were both severely burned about their heads while endeavoring to save a portion of their property. Before the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames, the entire fifth floor was burned out. Mrs. RUSSELL estimates her loss at $1,000; not insured. The fourth floor is occupied by Mrs. WM. JONES as a dwelling. Loss $200; no insurance. The rear part of the fourth floor is occupied by B. NEWHOUSE. Loss $200; insured for $1,500 in the Tradesmen's. The third floor is occupied, front and rear, by M. RILEY and ALFRED MURRAY, who sustain a loss of $100 each; not insured. The second floor is occupied by JOHN W. CAMPBELL. Loss $2,500; insured for $3,000 in the Gebhard, Commonwealth and Baltic Insurance Companies. The first floor is occupied by G. MAHLSTEADT as a grocery-store. Loss on stock $300; insured for $3,000 in the Broadway and Germania Companies.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.—An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner SCHIRMER over the remains of Mrs. MARY GROETSCH, a German woman 54 years of age, of No. 16 Franklin-street, who committed suicide by swallowing arsenic. It appears that the deceased was a woman of intemperate habits, and became addicted to the constant practice of playing "policy," ever squandering the money given her by Mr. GROETSCH for the support of the family. On Christmas day she pawned her husband's clothes to obtain money for the gratification of her passion, when the husband announced his intention to obtain a separation. This had so depressing an effect upon the deceased that she swallowed on Thursday a quantity of arsenic which had been obtained for the destruction of rats. The fact was not discovered until Saturday, when medical assistance was too late, as the patient expired on Sunday.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.—On the questions which now occupy the public mind no man's opinions have been watched more closely than those of the Pastor of Plymouth Church, and none have been expressed so fearlessly. Mr. BEECHER has friends without number who place great confidence in those opinions, and are ever eager to hear his views on the latest aspect of our country's affairs. In view of this the Brooklyn Academy of Music, will, beyond doubt, be filled to its utmost capacity to-morrow evening to hear Mr. BEECHER on "National Affairs." This will be the opening lecture of the Fraternity Course, the projectors of which enjoy the confidence and gratitude of our Brooklyn neighbors for their successful efforts in obtaining the best oratorical and instruct

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	108½	108¾	June, 7-30.....	105¾	105¾
Coupon, 1881...	108¾	108¾	July, 7-30.....	105¾	106
5-20 Registr'd '62.	106½	107	June, C.L.N's, '64	117¾	117¾
5-20 Coup. on, '62.	106¾	106¾	July, C.L.N's, '64	117	117¾
5-20 Coupon, '64.	106¾	107¼	Aug., C.L.N's, '64	116¾	116¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107¼	107¾	Oct., C.L.N's, '64	115¾	115¾
5-20 " new, '65.	105¾	105¾	Dec., C.L.N's, '64	114¾	114¾
10-40 Registered.	97¾	98	May, C.L.N's, '65	113¾	113¾
10-40 Coupon.....	100¾	101¼	Aug., C.L.N's, '65	111¾	111¾
Gold.....	136¾	136¾	Sept., C.L.N's, '65	110¾	111
August, 7-30.....	105¾	105¾	Oct., C.L.N's, '65	110¾	110¾

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company 1st mortgage 7 per cents bonds, 20 years to run, interest payable May and November.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
NO. 46 PINE-ST.,
Dealer in Southern and Western Railroad Securities, State, County and Town Bonds of every description, &c., &c.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

U.S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST, NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BROKERS AT
STOCKS AND GOLD

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.
Stock Exchange Building.
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET.
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

GEORGE FARNHAM,
Late of G. S. Robbins & Son,
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
Also,
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 54 William-st., corner Pine.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

1866.
OFFICE OF THE
SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in compliance with the requirements of the 16th Section of the Act of its incorporation:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1865	$646,311 71
Premiums received during the year to Dec. 31, 1866:	
On Marine Risks	2,383,240 09
On Inland Risks	212,109 14
	2,595,349 21
Total	$3,235,660 92
The amount of Earned Premiums during the Year, less Unearn Premiums, was	$2,120,322 30
Losses paid during the Year:	
On Marine Risks	$2,382,018 81
On Inland Risks	203,740 99
Expenses and Reinsurance	775,638 34
Total	$3,286,407 14
The assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1866, were as follows, viz:	
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	$440,650 00
United States Stocks	
Loans on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and Loans, Rents of Real Estate, Salvage, &c	425,548 42
Cash	91,778 04
Bills Receivable	943,564 68
Premium Accounts not yet collected	84,245 26
Scrip of Sundry Mutual Insurance Companies	3,103 00
Total	$1,988,889 39

The foregoing statement has been made to conform strictly to the requirements of the Company's Charter.
The RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1866, have been as follows:

Expenditures for Marine Losses, Return Premiums, Expenses, &c	$3,506,069 14
Receipts from Earned Premiums, Profits on Gold, &c	2,575,462 26
Excess of Expenditures over Receipts	$930,606 88

The Company were liable, at the end of the year, for Unpaid Losses, Return Premiums, Commissions, &c., estimated at | $646,611 43
Against which they held assets, to be received for advances on Stocks of Real Estate, Salvage, &c., and for sundry Salvage, Reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at | 413,426 36
	236,185 07
Deficiency	$1,165,791 95
Amount of outstanding Scrip called in and cancelled	1,161,820 00
Deficiency	$3,971 95

In view of the above result, the Board of Trustees have this day ordered, that the outstanding Scrip or Certificates of Profits heretofore issued by the Company, be reduced their settlement, and the Certificates issued therefor be cancelled.
Holders of Certificates not heretofore redeemed, are hereby notified of the action of the Board, and are requested to present such certificates at the office of the Company for cancellation.
The Board of Trustees also resolved that a subscription of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS be taken in advance of premiums be taken, in addition to the cash capital of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS already subscribed, and not included in the above statement.
No Fire Risks, disconnected from Marine, have been taken by the Company.
The Company, on the 31st December, 1866, had Assets as above, valued at | $1,988,889 39
The total of all ascertained and estimated Liabilities on that day were (exclusive of the amount of Premiums on outstanding risks, $626,703 79) | 1,586,187 55
Total | $402,731 80
Cash Capital subscribed, to be added | 500,000 00
Making amount of Assets remaining with the Company (exclusive of the proposed subscription of notes in advance of Premiums) | $1,122,731 80

By order of the Board.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, WM. TOEL,
JOSWELL SPRAGUE, EDWARD R. ANTHONY,
JOHN CHADWICK, THOS. J. SLAUGHTER,
WILLIAM E. MAY, JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, ALEX. M. LAWRENCE,
FRED. G. FOSTER, ISAAC BELL,
PETER POIRIER, GEORGE G. HOBSON,
LODIS RICHARDS, PERCY R. PYNE,
SAM'L A. SAWYER, SAMUEL M. FOX,
ELIAS PONVERT, JOSEPH V. ONATIVIA,
EDWARD DE VERNEUIL, WILLIAM H. KEARNEY,
JACOB R. NEVIUS, WILLIAM COTHOUT,
ISAAC A. CHASE, ERNEST CAYLUS,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE, FRED. CHAUNCEY,
JOHN S. WRIGHT, GEO. L. KINGSLAND,
WM. VON SACHS, JAMES M. CAMPBELL.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
EDWARD R. ANTHONY, Vice-President.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The undersigned Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for sale to them for the purpose of the sinking fund, of the whole or any part of thirteen (13) of the second mortgage bonds of said Company, such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of the Company on or before the 16th day of February instant, stating the number of bonds offered, and the lowest price at which they will be sold.
CHAS. A. RAPALJE, } Trustees.
FREDERICK A. COE, }
JAMES C. BELL, }

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK HARD RUBBER COLLAR AND CRAVAT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 110 READE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the New-York Hard Rubber Collar and Cravat Manufacturing Company for the election of Trustees, &c., will be held at their office, No. 110 Reade-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.
HERBERT G. HULL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of this Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, 1867. The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 9 until Feb. 21.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 8th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, from 12 to 2 o'clock.
JOHN D. KOOKE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NO. 11 WALL-ST.
HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, and on COMMISSION, all issues of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
DEPOSITS received and INTEREST allowed, subject to CHECK AT SIGHT.
COLLECTIONS made, with PROMPT RETURNS.
REGISTERED INTEREST collected and COUPONS cashed.
All business intrusted to us will receive our personal attention.
D. F. HATCH and } Late with Fisk & Hatch.
E. S. FOOTE }
F. A. JOHNSON, Jr., }
REFER BY PERMISSION TO
FISK & HATCH, Bankers;
JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and have on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,
Available for all the Principal Cities in the World.
MAKE MERCANTILE CREDITS
FOR USE IN
EUROPE, CHINA, &c.
ALSO,
MAKE TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON
BY
TELEGRAPH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

An Act to create a loan for the redemption of the over-due bonds of the Commonwealth.
Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over-due and unpaid for some time past; and
Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market: therefore,
SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia: the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, thereon on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.
SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder. Provided, that no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.
SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued and all state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.
SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, and other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State, or money, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.
SEC. 5. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.
SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.
SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.
JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. JOHN W. GEARY.
In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the City of Harrisburgh, Penn., until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be indorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburgh, Penn., U. S. A.
Bids will be received for $6,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in ten years and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and no bid for a less rate of interest than the above will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from state, local and municipal taxes.
The over-due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, and bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over-due loans aforesaid.
No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.
JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.
N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE COMPLIED TO the charter of the Company, to submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1866:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	$2,289,021 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1866	2,188,325 15
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,470,346 41
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	$7,632,236 70
Losses paid during the same period	$5,683,89 05
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$1,194,173 28

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$6,771,895 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,120,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	221,240 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	141,866 24
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	3,837,736 41
Cash in Bank	434,307 81
Total amount of Assets	$13,536,304 46

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.
The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced as the time of payment, and cancelled.
A Dividend of Twenty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending this day, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of March next.
By order of the Board,
J. R. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES, JERRY K. ROGERS,
CHARLES DENNIS, JOSHUA J. HENRY,
WM. H. MOORE, DENNIS PERRINS,
ISAAC C. KENT, JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL, J. HENRY BURGY,
LEWIS CURTIS, CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, B. J. HOWLAND,
LOWELL HOLBROOK, BENJ. BABCOCK,
S. WARREN WESTON, FLETCHER WESTRAY,
ROYAL PHELPS, ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
ISAAC REMSEN LOW, GORDAN W. BURNHAM,
A. P. PILLOT, FRED'K CRAUNCY,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, JAMES BRYCE,
JOHN ELLIOTT, GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
DAVID LANE, WILLIAM M. WEBB,
JAMES BRYCE, PAUL SPOFFORD,
GEORGY M. WILEY, SHEPPARD GANDY,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WM. STURGIS,
JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
WM. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY, NO. 17 WALL-ST.,
ROOM No. 31, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office on FRIDAY, Feb. 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of appointing a committee of three to act in concert with the Board in devising a plan for division of the lands among the stockholders.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the DRIGGS PATENT PIANO COMPANY, for the election of Trustees of the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's Room No. 14, on THURSDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed from the 15th to the 22d inst.
WM. H. TWELVETREES, Secretary.

FOR SALE—SIXTY-FIVE CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Marshall and Huntsville Railroad Company, in Alabama. Only issue. Principal and interest payable in gold coin. Coupons Nos. 1 to 14 inclusive attached. Apply to
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST.

A MEMBER OF THE OPEN BOARD OF Brokers desires a situation with some well established Stock and Commission House, to buy and sell Stocks; understands the banking business, having had six years' experience in that line. Address, stating particulars, THOMAS E. BROWNE, No. 165 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

STOUT & DICKINSON,
Bankers and Brokers.
NO. 2 BROAD-ST.
Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold solely on commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, both of gold and currency, which may be checked for at sight, same as in the City banks.
Liberal advances made upon Government and other securities.
Collections made upon all parts of the United States and Canadas.
GENERAL PARTNERS.
T. B. STOUT, late of the National Shoe and Leather Bank.
PLATT K. DICKINSON, late of firm of Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.
SPECIAL PARTNERS.
A. V. STOUT, J. B. DICKINSON.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH CO.'S
STOCK FOR SALE.
Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 7 WALL-ST.
Gold, Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at market rates on Commission.
Registered and Coupon Interest collected without charge.
Keep on hand First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold-bearing Bonds Central Pacific Railroad Company.

M. T. RODMAN, }
D. D. FISK, } General Partners.
R. H. FISK, }
PLINY FISK, Special Partner.

REFERENCES:
John J. Cisco, late U. S. Assist. Treasurer, N. Y.
John A. Stewart, late U. S. Assist. Treasurer, N. Y.
H. H. Van Dyck, U. S. Assistant Treasurer, N. Y.
Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, New-York.
Vermilye & Co., Bankers, New-York.
Fisk & Hatch, Bankers, New-York.

EXPRESS STOCKS.
MERCHANTS' UNION, ADAMS', UNITED STATES, AMERICAN.
For sale at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

BALTZER & TAAKS,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,	Dusseldorf,	Munich,
Antwerp,	Florence,	Naples,
Basle,	Frankfort, O. M.,	Paris,
Baden-Baden,	Genoa,	Prague,
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Rome,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,
Brussels,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Cassel,	London,	Venice,
Cologne,	Lyon,	Vienna,
Darmstadt,	Mailand,	Wiesbaden,
Dresden,	Mannheim,	Zurich.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Feb. 4, 1867.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7-30 Coupons, due Feb. 15, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

$28,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE on improved real estate, in sums of $1,800 to $5,000, in AMHERST, WIGHT & SON, Lawyers, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 33, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
GREENWICH INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 155 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	119,727 32
TOTAL ASSETS	$319,727 32

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
JAS. HARRISON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.
SAVAGE SILVER MINING COMPANY, $100 per share, payable 8th inst.
EMPIRE MILL AND MINING COMPANY, $15 per share, payable 9th inst., in gold coin, less exchange, at the Agency of the Bank of California.
FEB. 8, 1867. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.—TWENTY SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on its Capital Stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th day of FEBRUARY, instant.
Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Trustee Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank: all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.
Orders addressed to the undersigned by mail, will be promptly attended to.
Blank Powers of Attorney for other parties; the Post-Office address of the Stockholder must be given.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 6, 1867.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1867.
No. 67 Wall-st.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. has been declared this day, free of Government tax, payable on and after 11th inst.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS—CROWN POINT GOLD AND Silver Mining Company, $100 per foot, due 15th inst.
Imperial Silver Mining Company, $12 per share, due 15th inst.
Payable in gold coin, less exchange, at the agency of the Bank of California.
LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1867.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until 12th inst.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the Wards and Islands of New-York for the year 1867, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, and will remain open for the space of ten days, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate and property of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "Among the books the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person assessed therein, or by any number of them, or by any citizen of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application relate to the assessed valuation of personal estate the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and decision thereto shall be rendered in thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend before the Commissioners for the due correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.
A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Commissioners of
J. W. ALLEN, } Taxes and
J. W. BROWN, } Assessments.

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION into the Medical Staff as ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.
Gentlemen desirous of appearing before this Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Application to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.
Candidates must not be less than twenty-one, nor more than twenty-five years of age.
No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in the Navy.
The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.
WM. M. CROSS, Surgeon and Chief of Bureau.
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 29, 1866.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Governor of the State of New-York, on the 26th day of Feb., 1867, for the pardon of ROBERT SMITH, who was convicted on the 18th day of May, 1865, in Court of Sessions, County of New-York, of the crime of burglary in the third degree, and sentenced to the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of two years and six months.—Dated Feb. 6, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO MERCHANTS.—A LATE MERCHANT, who is about visiting Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and other Western cities, would be willing to undertake the collection of debts, settlement of claims, or any important business for other parties; the highest of references given. Address
P. L., Box 2,000 Post-Office.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED house in the city of Boston, Mass., wishes to open correspondence with a first class house in this line in New-York. For particulars, call on F. G. SPENCER, No. 45 Beekman-st., and E. CLINTON, Esq., of Clinton & Hughes, No. 58 Nassau-st., where terms and price will be made known.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSAL.—TRUNKS, Valises, Bags, European and American Travelling Goods, Morocco Shopping, Toilet and Traveling Bags. JOHN GAITHAUS, Manufacturer and Importer, corner of Broadway and Wall-st. and No. 120 Broadway.

LADIES' NEW-YORK SOUTHERN EMPORIUM, 609 BROADWAY, Feb. 13, 1867.—Ladies' cloaks, clothing, &c., No. 14 Bond-st., Fur, Merino, Hosiery, &c., Marks, Gaines & Co., No. 14 Bond-st., Bonnets are exclusively solicited.

THREE (3) SNARES IN THE CONSTITUENCY OF BENEFIT COAL COMPANY, 26 Nassau-st., Office No. 1.—Coal due on the 15th inst. Call and get your coal.

AUCTION SALES.

15,000 TO 250,000 TONS
PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.,
No. 111 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

The PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of February, at 12½ o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by BUEDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, 150,000 to 250,000 tons of fresh-mined "Pittston" Coal of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh.
The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the Company's Coal, to be stated at the time of sale.
Terms: 50 cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale. GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.
The following Ordnance property will be sold at public auction at the United States Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on MONDAY, March 4, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.:
About 300 net tons (cannon) cast iron.
About 750 net tons shot, shell, &c. (about one-half has valuable soft metal attached.)
About 100 tons loaded shell.
About 15 tons scrap brass, copper, &c.
About 4½ tons scrap brass, copper, &c.
827 wooden artillery carriages, ironed.
130 wooden chassis, ironed.
About 720 cavalry saddles, 750 bridles, 8,500 cartridge-boxes and a quantity of other leather work.
1 large hand fire-engine (built by Agnew, Philadelphia.)
About 1,900 barrels unserviceable powder.
Also, a large quantity of other property, consisting principally of unused spare bandages, rags, rope, implements, miscellaneous tools, &c.
Terms—Cash on the day of the sale in United States currency.
Ample time allowed for the removal of the property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.
By authority of Chief of Ordnance.
F. H. PARKER,
Capt. Ordn. and Brevet Major U. S. A.,
Commanding Charleston Arsenal.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Office No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
HIGH-CLASS MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,
COMPRISING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL, LATELY EXHIBITED BY A. CADART, ESQ., MANAGER, AT THE DERBY GALLERY IN THIS CITY.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 14 and 15, at 7½ o'clock, at their new and spacious Fine Art Gallery, No. 51 8th-av., the valuable collection of pictures exhibited at the Derby Gallery, and removed for convenience of sale, comprising works contributed by the following leading and distinguished artists of the French Etching Club, viz.:

Edward Frere,	Gustave Doré.	N. Diaz,
C. Troyon,	F. Ziem,	J. Farois,
E. Fichel,	Dorchmiller,	J. Stevens,
R. Menard,	J. A. Walters,	S. Baron,
E. Lambinet.	J. Zamacois,	T. Frere,
J. Noel,	J. Tissot,	A. M. Guillerman,
Ide L. Escosura,	A. F. Monfallet.	P. Seignac,
C. E. Jacqué,	E. S. Bondin,	H. Merio,
C. Peerns,	A. F. Constantier,	Ary Scheffer,
F. Chiffart,	A. R. Viron,	Yvneloren,
Veriat.	F. L. J. Moormans,	E. Delacroix,
A. Lefevre,	C. F. Daubigny,	A. Rosier,
P. C. Levay,	Neivenburyx,	A. Potemont,

and others of equal distinction. The above are now on exhibition, free, day and evening, and are particularly worthy of examination. Catalogues can be obtained at the Gallery and at the office of the auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 30, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the port of Baltimore, (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore,) on THURSDAY, 14 M., Feb. 14, 1867, at 12 o'clock,
SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER
COSMOPOLITAN,
of 778 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder 50 inches, and 11 feet stroke.
A rare opportunity is afforded in the sale of this steamer to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.
She is of light draft, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.
It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.
Terms cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.
Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Quartermaster, Mr. ADRON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of February, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of damaged clothing and equipage:
Woolen blankets, greatcoats, blouses, uniform coats, bedsacks, shirts, drawers, greatcoat straps, forage caps, stockings, stocks, trousers, knives, forks, spoons, plates, tin cups, hats, caps, lace, brown Hollands, 60 yards; alpaca, 140 yards; boots, shoes, brass articles, musical instru

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 2
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Mar. 23
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, April 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $6 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company will run their first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and MERRIMAC, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Feb. 16, 1867
MISSISSIPPI..G. Sumner.....Saturday, March 2, 1867
FULTON.....S. Samuels.....Saturday, March 16, 1867
MERRIMAC...H. Van Rice.....Saturday, March 30, 1867
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, April 13, 1867
MISSISSIPPI..G. Sumner.....Saturday, April 27, 1867

and every fourteen days thereafter.

RETURN OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD, FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The companies will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, stating the value expressed, are signed therefor.

C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. M. S. S. Co.
JOSS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to

JOS. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre.
General Agent in Europe.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River.

VIRGINIA, Capt. PROWSE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 16
HELVETIA, Capt. THOMPSON....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. LINDEN...SATURDAY, Mar. 2
LOUISIANA, Capt. HARRINGTON..SATURDAY, Mar. 9
ENGLAND, Capt. GRACE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 16
ERIN, Capt. CUTTING.....SATURDAY, Mar. 23
THE QUEEN, Capt. GROGAN.....SATURDAY, Mar. 30

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, Loudon, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 67 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 376 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. The favorite passenger steamships of

THE ANCHOR LINE

SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

COLUMBIA, Capt. CARNAGHAN.....SATURDAY, Feb. 16
BERNINA, Capt. MUNROE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. SMITH....SATURDAY, March 2

From Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $80 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 16
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 20
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY.....Feb. 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Mar. 2
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY.....Mar. 9

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ATRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 13.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

MALTA.....Feb. 13
PALMYRA.....Feb. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE:

	Cabin.	Steerage.
	$80 Gold.	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

STELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Mar. 2.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Mar. 16.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 30.
ADRIATIC, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Apr. 13.

The British and Continental Steamship Co.'s Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, March 2.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Baggage checked and tickets sold through to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

ON MONDAY.....Feb. 25 | MONDAY.....March 25

at noon.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

The favorite steamships
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS.....SATURDAY, Feb. 16
EAGLE.....GREENE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
COLUMBIA.....LEWIS.....SATURDAY, Mar. 2

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GED. H. STORRS, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.

The first-class steamship

GULF STREAM,

carrying the United States mails, is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 45 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—The elegant steamship ARIADNE is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR, for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets issued to all of the principal points on the South Carolina Railroad, and connecting railroads at reduced rates. For freight, &c., apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 78 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH,

will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, 1867, from Pier No. 33 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to E. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

B. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow Feb. 23.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure Passports from A. C. WILMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

FEB. 11.—COLORADO, Capt. A. G. GRAY.
FEB. 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
FEB. 26.—COSTA RICA, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAFINDER.

All cargo for ports touched at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to save San Francisco for China, Japan and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

Will dispatch the first-class steamships
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, Feb. 20,
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. BERM, March 9,

From Pier No. 2, North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships

MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN, and
AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN.

For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.

WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 Fed-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA.

VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $344 for first class, and $210 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Nickerson, Commander, sails Feb. 16.
SAN JACINTO, Atkins, Commander, sails Feb. 23.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

Elegant accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship

HENRY LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 21.

THE ATLANTIC LINE

SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN.....SATURDAY, Feb. 16
MUNROE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH.....SATURDAY, March 2

From Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $80 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.

Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 36 South-st.

THE OLD LINE

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.

Steamship VIRGINIA, Capt. KING,

leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN,

every SATURDAY at 3 P.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

CHANGE OF PIER.

The steamships HATTERAS and ALBEMARLE will, in future, receive and deliver cargo at Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., instead of Pier No. 36, as heretofore. No. 37 North River.

N. L. McCREADY, No. 36 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. O. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES BONNOT & CO.; goods for all points in the interior promptly forwarded.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MARINA, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16.
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23.
MATANZAS, on SATURDAY, March 2.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR GALVESTON DIRECT.

The splendid steamship

PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

Receiving freight now.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.

Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer NEVERSINK having resumed her trips, leaves Pier No. 26, East River, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

1 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rensselaer and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

A Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.

11 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.

1 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.

4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.

5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:22 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, GREAT BARGAINS.—FOR sale cheap, several carriages, damaged; 500 new styles carriages. Great reduction in prices. 1,000 sets of harness. WITTE'S Warerooms, No. 628 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE.

AT PRIVATE SALE BY D. M. SHAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st., a large number of first-class and medium-priced houses, some with immediate possession. Particulars and printed list at the office.

Owners wishing to sell or rent their property solicited to send particulars.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues. No red mud. No mosquitos.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,

and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Princeton, N. J.; the mansion is new and large; contains all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order; the grounds and shrubbery are large, new and rarely equaled in convenience and neatness; about 62 acres (less if desired) of fine land, thoroughly under-drained, with large pear orchard, 400 grape-vines of choicest varieties, large plantations of blackberry, raspberry and strawberry plants. The farm is well watered, and has a frontage on the main road of 1,400 feet. The location is unusually healthful, and remarkably healthful. Apply to EDWARD HOWE, Princeton, N. J., or at No. 89 Madden-lane, New-York, where plans of the house can be seen.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT at Montrose Point, Westchester County, about 35 miles from New-York, on Hudson River Railroad; the dwelling is commodious, four or five years old, on high ground, and built of brick in Gothic style of architecture; large and numerous outbuildings; plenty of ground about 70 acres, mostly in cultivation; the estate has a large river front, with excellent yachting and boating privileges, and is located between the railroad and river, about 1¼ mile from the station.

Possession can be had at an early day. This is a most desirable place. Price $60,000. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY seat at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, 15 miles from New-York, containing about 47 acres under high cultivation; the main house is large, well planned and thoroughly furnished; unusually complete, and extensive; graperies, hot-houses, &c., all in perfect order. The place is well stocked with choice varieties of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery, in full growth. For permit and particulars apply to GEO. A. ROBBINS or FRANCIS BACON, Executors, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, extra width, No. 39 Washington-square, with furniture.

ALSO,

The double house, No. 145 Macdougal-st., corner 4th, 34 feet wide.

ALSO,

The warehouse Nos 40 and 42 New-st., about 50 feet square.

For terms and price apply to

HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his furnished residence in Norwalk, Conn.; the house is a convenient one, pleasantly situated, in the vicinity of schools and churches and surrounded by fine drives, mostly made and railroad depot; on the premises are a carriage-house, productive garden and abundance of fruit. For further particulars inquire of ALDERMAN, STORR & CO., No. 9 Duane-st., New-York, or of the subscriber, on the premises, on Wednesday of each week from 10 to 2 o'clock.

CHANDLER STARR.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A HANDsome country residence, built in a superb manner, with the best of materials. The lot is large and contains a vegetable garden and a choice selection of fruit trees and shrubbery. Location pleasant and healthy, and is convenient to Manhattan Island by boat or private conveyance. Price moderate. Apply to GEO. W. PECK, No. 110 Wall-st., or to GILBERT E. CARLL, Real Estate Agent, at Flushing.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 18 acres of land, for sale, situated on the direct road from Kingsbridge to Yonkers, and equally distant from Yonkers and Riverdale depots, on the Hudson River; the house is roomy, in perfect order, and the location, being on high ground, is perfectly healthy; the garden is well located and liberally supplied with fruit trees, bushes and vines, and is connected with a good orchard. For further particulars apply to WALTER UNDERHILL Agent, Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE, AT COLD SPRING, IN THE HIGHLANDS OF THE HUDSON—A modern-built house, with six acres of land, gardener's house, stable, ice-house, &c., three-quarters of a mile from railroad station and steamboat landing; fine river and mountain views. A cottage and half an acre of land, adjoining, will be sold with the place, if required. Apply to

I. G. PEARSON, No. 8 Wall-st., or to
WM. I. PAULDING, on the premises.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house and lot on Lexington-av., near 36th-st. The house is in excellent order, being painted and frescoed throughout.

Full size lot and house first-class.

For further particulars apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE 4-STORY ENGLISH-BASEment brick house and lot on East 35th-st., near 2d-av., with modern improvements, on a high and very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships

MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN, and
AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN.

For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.

WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 Fed-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A VERY ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY seat at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, 15 miles from New-York, containing about 47 acres under high cultivation; the main house is large, well planned and thoroughly furnished; unusually complete and extensive; graperies, hot-houses, &c., all in perfect order. The place is well stocked with choice varieties of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery, in full growth. For permit and particulars apply to GEO. A. ROBBINS or FRANCIS BACON, Executors, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, extra width, No. 39 Washington-square, with furniture.

ALSO,

The double house, No. 145 Macdougal-st., corner 4th, 34 feet wide.

ALSO,

The warehouse Nos 40 and 42 New-st., about 50 feet square.

For terms and price apply to

HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his furnished residence in Norwalk, Conn.; the house is a convenient one, pleasantly situated, in the vicinity of schools and churches and surrounded by fine drives, mostly made and railroad depot; on the premises are a carriage-house, productive garden and abundance of fruit. For further particulars inquire of ALDERMAN, STORR & CO., No. 9 Duane-st., New-York, or of the subscriber, on the premises, on Wednesday of each week from 10 to 2 o'clock.

CHANDLER STARR.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A HANDsome country residence, built in a superb manner, with the best of materials. The lot is large and contains a vegetable garden and a choice selection of fruit trees and shrubbery. Location pleasant and healthy, and is convenient to Manhattan Island by boat or private conveyance. Price moderate. Apply to GEO. W. PECK, No. 110 Wall-st., or to GILBERT E. CARLL, Real Estate Agent, at Flushing.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 18 acres of land, for sale, situated on the direct road from Kingsbridge to Yonkers, and equally distant from Yonkers and Riverdale depots, on the Hudson River; the house is roomy, in perfect order, and the location, being on high ground, is perfectly healthy; the garden is well located and liberally supplied with fruit trees, bushes and vines, and is connected with a good orchard. For further particulars apply to WALTER UNDERHILL Agent, Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE, AT COLD SPRING, IN THE HIGHLANDS OF THE HUDSON—A modern-built house, with six acres of land, gardener's house, stable, ice-house, &c., three-quarters of a mile from railroad station and steamboat landing; fine river and mountain views. A cottage and half an acre of land, adjoining, will be sold with the place, if required. Apply to

I. G. PEARSON, No. 8 Wall-st., or to
WM. I. PAULDING, on the premises.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house and lot on Lexington-av., near 36th-st. The house is in excellent order, being painted and frescoed throughout.

Full size lot and house first-class.

For further particulars apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE 4-STORY ENGLISH-BASEment brick house and lot on East 35th-st., near 2d-av., with modern improvements, on a high and very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships

MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN, and
AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN.

For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.

WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 Fed-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO NEAT, THREE-STORY, high-stoop brick houses, Nos. 4 and 6 East 11th-st., near 5th-av. They are in complete order and just suited for genteel families. Stuyvesant lease 21 years, with renewal. Apply to B. I. SOLOMAN & SONS, No. 389 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL MANSION.—ELEGANT 4-story-stoned house and lot for sale, (nearly new,) on 40th-st., between 5th and Madison ave.; built by the present owner for his own occupancy, and now only sold on account of change of residence. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE
BY A. JOURNEAY, NO. 6 PINE-ST.

West 23d-st., three-story B. s. brick	$13,000
West 53d-st., four-story Eng. base. b. s. furnished	12,500
West 24th-st., four-story h. s. b. s.	30,000
West 42d-st., three-story h. s. b. s.	18,000
West 45th-st., three-story h. s. b. s.	20,000
West 45th-st., four-story h. s. b. s.	25,000
West 46th-st., four-story h. s. b. s.	25,000
West 51st-st., three-story h. s. b. s.	26,000
West 55th-st., four-story h. s. b. s.	40,000
East 36th-st., three-story h. s. brick	14,500
East 37th-st., three-story h. s. brick	25,000
East 53d-st., three-story h. s. brick	11,000
2d-av., three-story h. s. brick	16,750
3d-av., three-story English basement brick	10,500

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUND SHORE AT Orienta, Westchester County, N. Y., a finely improved country residence, with ten or twenty acres of land. The house is large and of modern construction, handsomely situated, commanding extensive and beautiful prospect. The grounds are shaded by forest trees of large growth and great beauty, and there is also an abundance of fine fruit in the garden and grounds. The drainage accommodations are ample and the bathing facilities unsurpassed. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, OR TO let, lease for a term of years, a fine large mansion in a beautiful and healthy town in Massachusetts, seven hours from this City and two from Boston, and one-quarter of a mile from railroad depot; house is in centre of village, on main street; has 21 rooms, with every convenience, and is in good order. There is one acre of land covered with the best of fruit. It is well calculated for first-class Summer boarders, or for a select school or an infirmary. For partículars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to S. MOULTON, No. 27 West 16th-st., New-York.

CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY.—FOUR of three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, all modern improvements, on 78th-st., near 4th-av. This property is within a short distance of one of the finest entrances to the Park, and the neighborhood is rapidly improving. Price, each, $11,500, together or separate. THOMPSON & SON, No. 80 Cedar-st., from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., and No. 1,338 3d-av., near 83d-st.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, a handsome country seat of land. The house has fourteen rooms, and is now in complete repair last spring; the mountain, river and landscape views are unsurpassed; excellent water, neighborhood unexceptionable; churches, schools, &c. Apply to F. B. G., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT house No. 17 Sussex-place, Jersey City; three stories, basement and sub-cellar, with modern improvements, in complete order; size 21 feet 6 inches by 55x44, with six extension; lot, 25x100. Apply to WM. HARNEY, real estate agent, corner Grove and York sts., Jersey City.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A PLEASANT AND

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 11.

The Chair laid before the Senate the certificate of the Governor of Ohio, attesting the ratification of the proposed Constitutional Amendment by the Legislature of Ohio. It was ordered to be laid on the table.

Petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

ASYLUM FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. WILSON reported adversely on the bill to allow members of Congress to serve as Directors of the Asylum for Disabled Volunteers, where they have been elected Directors before their election to Congress. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

AMENDMENT TO THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Civil Rights Bill as to extend its operations, so that when the residents of any State, being citizens of the United States, are debarred from any of the privileges of citizens of such State, then all cases arising out of any offence against any residents of the one part, and any citizen of such State not debarred from any of the privileges thereof, on the other part, shall be heard and delivered by the Courts of the United States and not by the Courts of the State.

Mr. SUMNER asked for immediate consideration for the above. It required unanimous consent for the consideration of it to-day.

Mr. SAULSBURY objected, and the resolution goes agreed to over.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNORS FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. CHANDLER moved that the Senate take up the resolution offered by him on Saturday last instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether ANDREW JOHNSON, Vice-President, and acting President of the United States, had any authority to appoint Provisional Governors for the States recently in rebellion.

Mr. CHANDLER—I think that this resolution is very important at this time. If the President had no authority of law under the Constitution to appoint Provisional Governors for the States lately in rebellion, then the action of those Governors falls. There have been no Governors established over these States if the inception itself was illegal. Now, Sir, I desire that the Committee on the Judiciary should make an early report upon this subject. It is due to the President and it is due to the country that these faults shall be settled, and settled at an early day. I am not a lawyer, and am hardly confident to decide for myself, still less for the Senate, whether there was any such authority. We know, Mr. President, that when ANDREW JOHNSON, through the bullet of J. WILKES BOOTH, became President of the United States, the rebels had laid down their arms, and that all of these rebel States were held by military powers, and under these military powers ANDREW JOHNSON had a right to appoint Military Governors, not only for every one of the States lately in rebellion, but for every city, had he saw fit to do so. The laws of war are as well understood as the written Constitution or the laws of peace. They regulate, govern and control all civilized nations. When Mr. LINCOLN desired to create a Government in Tennessee, he appointed ANDREW JOHNSON Brigadier-General in the Army of the United States, and as Brigadier-General in the United States Army, he appointed him Military Governor of Tennessee. This he had a right to do as Commander-in-Chief of the army; but, Sir, it is another and a very different thing to appoint a Provisional Governor. I believe, Sir, that it is an office unknown to the Constitution and laws of our Government, and an office which, in my judgment, he had no authority to create. These Governors were not sent to the Senate for confirmation, nor would it have made them any more Governors if we had confirmed them; because the Senate and ANDREW JOHNSON together could not have created the office. If there was no authority of law, then, Sir, it required the house of Representatives and the Senate and ANDREW JOHNSON united, having first enacted a law creating an office before an officer could be thus appointed. Now, Mr. President, under the laws of war, as I have said, we had a right to hold these States by military power and forces. These laws of war have been changed from age to age. They are arbitrary; they are simply the will of the conqueror. Under the laws of war in ancient times, prisoners of war were remorsely put to death. These laws from age to age became modified; but as late as the year 1866, as late as the month of July, 1866, the laws of war empowered the conqueror to levy all the expenses of the war upon the conquered. When Prussia conquered Austria, she had only to take from Austria what provinces she desired to take, but she actually compelled Austria to pay 30,000,000 of florins for the expenses of the war. When Austria annexed Frankfort-on-the-Main, she made Frankfort pay for the expenses of conquering her. Under the laws of war, the conquered must submit to the will of the conqueror, and the United States had a perfect right, under the laws of war, to make these rebels pay the whole expense incurred by this Government in putting down the rebellion. Mr. President, if ANDREW JOHNSON, in violation of war, in violation of the Constitution, and without authority under the laws of war, has assumed and exercised power that did not belong to him, but which belonged to Congress, then I do not hesitate to say, and I say it with deliberation, that for this one act, and it alone, ANDREW JOHNSON should be impeached. I say it, sir, as one of his colleagues; I say it understanding the force of what I say—that if he is guilty of this one act of usurpation, if this one act was without authority of law, or of the Constitution, or of the laws of war, then, Sir, he should be impeached. The Judge on the bench has a right to say that if the man before him was guilty of murder, then he ought to be hanged; if he was guilty of horse-stealing, that he should be sent to the State Prison. The Judge has a right to say this, and I have a right to say that if ANDREW JOHNSON is guilty of this usurpation with which he is charged, then he ought to be impeached for that act, and that alone. But, Mr. President, there are other allegations made against Mr. JOHNSON, acting President of the United States. It is alleged, Mr. President, I know not whether it be true or false, but it is alleged that ANDREW JOHNSON delivered over the property seized from rebels, in railroad rolling-stock throughout the South, that he delivered over this property without authority of law, to the rebel railroad agencies. And it is alleged again, that the rolling-stock sent from the North to the South, amounting to many millions of dollars in value, was, without authority of law, and in violation of law, by the express order of ANDREW JOHNSON, sold on credit to rebel railroad organizations. If this allegation be true, then I say that ANDREW JOHNSON had as much right to put his hand into the Treasury of the United States and take out so many millions of dollars, as he had to sell that stock to the Southern railroads on credit, and for that act, if he be guilty, I say he should be impeached and removed. Sir, this is a Government of law, and the President is a mere Executive to carry out the law. He is sworn to obey and to execute the law. If he fails in that duty he is amenable to the law the same as any other individual in the United States. It is alleged again, Mr. President, and I know not whether the allegation be true or false, but it is alleged that ANDREW JOHNSON, without authority of law and in violation of law, ordered the collection of the District tax levied upon these rebel States, to be stopped. I know not whether this be true or false. The allegation is made; and if it be true, if in violation of law, and against the law he ordered this thing to be done, then for that act ANDREW JOHNSON should be impeached and removed. It is likewise alleged, Mr. President, that ANDREW JOHNSON, has in direct violation of the Constitution, which says he shall have power by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senate concur, and that he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors and other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court and other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, which shall be established by law—I say it is alleged that he has violated this provision of the Constitution. The Constitution has appointed as his advisers the Senate of the United States. The Senate of the United States must advise as well as consent. The Constitution so declares. Now, Sir, it is alleged that, in direct violation of this clause of the Constitution, he not only has not advised with the Senate, but he has deliberately appointed men who have been rejected by the Senate. I know, Sir, it may be said that this thing has been done before, and it is true, Sir, that in two or three instances Gen. JACKSON did reappoint men who had been rejected by the Senate. I do not hesitate to say, therefore, that for the act of usurpation Gen. JACKSON should have been impeached by the Congress of the United States; but, Sir, I would pass that over and come to another allegation yet more startling. It is alleged, and I know not whether it be true or false, but it is alleged that ANDREW JOHNSON made appointments during the recess of the Senate by removing the incumbents, and during the late long session of Congress did not send the names to the Senate at all, but on the adjournment of the Senate, without consulting that body, and in direct violation of the Constitution and of his oath of office, he reappointed these men, never having sent them to the Senate at all. I know not whether it be true or false, but if it be true, I say ANDREW JOHNSON should be impeached for this one act, and for it alone. Sir, if the Congress of the United States permit such violation of the Constitution to go unpunished, then the Congress of the United States should never meet again. The British Parliament watches the least encroachment of the kingly powers upon the rights of Parliament, and if any King or Minister had been guilty of any one of the acts alleged against ANDREW JOHNSON, he would be impeached forthwith. Mr. President, much has been said both in this body and before the people of the country about the plan of the President. I would like to ask any member of this body what right the President has to have a plan outside of the law of Congress? The President has a right to advise Congress what plan it shall adopt; so has every individual in the United States the same right. If Congress sees fit to adopt the plan of the President, well and good; it becomes the plan of the nation. If Congress sees fit to adopt the plan of John Jones, who, by petition advises Congress to adopt it, then John Jones' plan becomes the plan of the nation; but if Congress declines to adopt the plan of John Jones, or of ANDREW JOHNSON, and it is immaterial which, the plan falls to the ground. Sir, I have heard enough about the President's plan. What right has ANDREW JOHNSON to a plan that has been rejected by Congress? He has no more right than my horse. His plan has been rejected, and it amounts to nothing. I want to hear no more of the President's plan. Let the President of the United States obey the laws; and if he don't obey the laws, let him disobey them at his peril. That's all. But, Sir, there is a dread that we, in executing our constitutional powers, will bring some dreadful calamity upon this great nation. Mr. President, this nation has come victorious out of the most terrible rebellion of the world has ever seen. It has fought JEFF. DAVIS for four long years, sustained as he was by the inhabitants of the rebel States. It has conquered the rebellion; and now see what fearful calamity could be brought upon this nation by our exercising our constitutional rights. Mr. President, the removal of a man who has violated the Constitution of the United States, and who ought to be removed, I care not whether he be President of the United States or occupy the chair which you so ably fill—I care not what position he occupies—the removal of that individual by impeachment would produce about the same amount of excitement in the country that the removal of the Custom-house officers in the City of New-York would produce, and no more. Sir, the people have declared, and that decree has been registered on High, that this nation shall stand, and no man or set of men, and no combination of men, I care not whether headed by JEFFERSON DAVIS or by ANDREW JOHNSON, or any other living man, no man and no combination of men can overthrow it. It will stand any and every assault that can be made upon it. I hope my resolution will be taken up.

Mr. DIXON said it was true, as Mr. CHANDLER had said, that it was important to know whether the President of the United States had exceeded his authority in appointing Provisional Governors. He agreed to that. Perhaps he should not agree with Mr. CHANDLER as to the propriety of offering a resolution of this kind and then calling upon the House of Representatives to impeach the President. It struck him, (DIXON,) while listening to Mr. CHANDLER, that he (CHANDLER) was not adding very much to his reputation as an impartial judge. It struck him that if the House should draw up articles and send them to the Senate, the Senator from Michigan, after the speech he had just made, could hardly be an impartial judge of the merits of the case. Whether such remarks were proper at this time it was for him (Mr. CHANDLER) to determine. If it were desirable to know whether the President had any right to appoint Provisional Governments, it must be important also to know what was the precedents on the subject. Therefore, when the resolution was before the Senate he should offer an amendment to include the inquiry as to Mr. LINCOLN's administration also.

The motion to take up the resolution was put and agreed to.

Mr. CONNESS moved to amend by striking out the word "vice" before President, and also the word "acting" President, so as to make it read ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, &c.

Mr. CHANDLER said he was informed that Vice-President and acting President was the true title by which Mr. JOHNSON should be addressed; it was immaterial, however.

Mr. CONNESS said the Constitution made the Vice-President the President to all intents and purposes, and he hoped the Senate would not in any formal proceedings of this kind adopt any language which would detract from the high dignity of the Presidential office. He desired this amendment to be adopted without any reference to the subject matter at all that did not enter into the argument.

Mr. HOWARD regarded the phraseology of his colleague (Mr. CHANDLER) as correct. He thought it better and more precise than that suggested by Mr. CONNESS. The Constitution does not declare that the Vice-President shall become President in case of the death or removal of the President. It says that the duties of President shall devolve upon the Vice-President, &c.

Mr. CONNESS said that in the history of the entire proceedings of the Senate no resolution could be found calling upon Mr. JOHNSON for information in which he was addressed in the language of Mr. CHANDLER's resolution.

Mr. FESSENDEN agreed with Mr. CONNESS as to the proper language of the resolution. He had no objection, personally, to the resolution. All he had to say was, that if he was a member of the Judiciary Committee, to which it was proposed to refer this resolution, he should hesitate to act in the matter. He would not investigate and would not report, for the simple reason that an investigation was going on in the House looking to the possible impeachment of the President; and when this matter was under investigation in the House, he would not investigate it here. He would refrain not only from expressing, but from forming, an opinion upon anything that might, by any possibility, be included in any charges made in the House of Representatives. Since the matter had been discussed in the public papers, he (FESSENDEN) had had but one rule in the subject, not only not to express an opinion, but to be careful not to form an opinion, nor make any investigation whatever of anything which might tend to make up his mind. It must be disagreeable to any Senator to be called upon to make the investigation proposed in this resolution, when he felt that he might possibly be called upon to sit as a judge upon charges growing out of it. He made these remarks in order to express to the Senate his notion that in the present condition of affairs it became every Senator to be extremely cautious, not only with reference to what they said, but with reference to allowing their minds to be influenced by what possibly they might have to consider in a judicial capacity. It is regretted, therefore, that the resolutions had been offered; although, as he was not called upon to act upon it, it was not a matter for him particularly to interfere with.

Mr. POMEROY spoke in a strain similar to Mr. FESSENDEN. He hoped Senators would not incapacitate themselves from acting as impartial judges in case the impeachment should come before them.

Mr. GRIMES moved to lay the resolution on the table, and the motion prevailed without a call of the yeas and nays.

THE MONEY-ORDER BILL.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN the Secretary of the Senate was instructed to request the clerk of the House to return to the Senate the bill amendatory of the postal laws. This bill which modifies the charges for money orders and provides for the appointment of a superintendent of foreign mails and other sub-ordinate officers in the Post-office Department was passed by the Senate after executive session on Saturday, when, as appeared from statements made today, there were but eight or ten Senators present.

TRAVELING EXPENSES FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing payment to the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the Twenty-first Regiment New-York Cavalry and Fifth Regiment of Michigan Cavalry of traveling expenses from the place of muster in Colorado to their place of enrollment, less the amount paid to each for commutation of travel when they were mustered out; and provided that the same shall be paid only to those who did not elect to be mustered out, as aforesaid.

PURCHASE OF DAVID'S ISLAND.

Mr. WILSON, from the same Committee, reported favorably the bill to authorize the purchase of David's Island, in Long Island Sound, at the sum of $38,000.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. KIRKWOOD, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendment, a joint resolution extending the time for the completion of the improvement of the Fox and Missouri Rivers.

SALARY OF CONSUL TO NORWAY.

Mr. FOGG, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably a bill to pay ORLOF E. DREUTZER, late Consul of the United States to the Kingdom of Norway, the sum of $837, as consular salary, less the amount of consular fees received.

POTOMAC RIVER WRECKING COMPANY.

Mr. RAMSAY introduced a bill to incorporate the Atlantic and Inland Wrecking Company in the District of Columbia. The business of the Company to be the raising, saving, buying, selling, &c., of sunken vessels and other property in the Potomac River and other waters. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

NATIONAL THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill amendatory of the act entitled an act to incorporate the National Theological Institute Act, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. The bill adds the names of SALMON P. CHASE, CHARLES H. HOWARD, SAMUEL C. POMEROY and HUGH D. COOK, to the list of incorporators, and changes the name to the National Theological Institute and University, and extends the powers of the same.

THE RAM DUNDERBERG.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill for the relief of WILLIAM H. WEBB, which authorizes the Secretary to hire the iron ram *Dunderberg*, built by him under contract with the Navy Department, upon payment into the Treasury within ninety days the amount advanced on account of the vessel. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

INFRINGEMENT OF PATENT BY THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill granting jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to try a claim of GEO. H. BABCOCK against the United States, for an alleged infringement of a patent for a bronzing-machine. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ALCOHOL FOR SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTES.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the joint resolution permitting the withdrawal from bonded warehouse, by incorporated scientific institutions, of alcohol to be used for the preservation of specimens of anatomy, physiology, or of natural history, and the same was considered and passed.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the bill of the House making appropriations for the payment of invalid pensions, which was passed.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the Post-office Appropriation Bill, which was passed. It appropriates, among other items, the following for the support of the Post-office Department for the year ending June 30, 1863: For transportation of the mails inland, $8,600,000; for transportation of the mails foreign, $670,000; for ship, steamboat and way letters, $8,000; for compensation to Postmasters, $4,250,000; for clerks of post-offices, $2,000,000; for payment to letter-carriers, $640,000.

PAYMENTS INTO THE TREASURY.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the following bill, which was passed, and goes to the House:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power, by an appointment under his hand and official seal, to delegate to one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury authority to sign in his stead all warrants for the payment of money into the public Treasury, and all warrants for disbursements from the public Treasury of money certified by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to be due, upon accounts duly credited and settled by them; and such warrants so signed shall be in all cases of the same validity as if they had been signed by the Secretary of the Treasury himself.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

Mr. WADE called up the joint resolution offered by him proposing to amend the Constitution by making the President ineligible for reëlection. The Judiciary Committee propose to amend the original resolution by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting the following: "No person elected President or Vice-President, who has once served as President, shall afterward be eligible to either office."

Mr. DIXON was willing to vote for this provided it be so worded as not to reflect upon the present Executive. He hoped it would be so amended as to read, that hereafter no person elected, &c.

Mr. WADE had no objection to making it prospective in its operations.

Mr. POLAND would agree to the proposition, provided it were so amended as to make the Presidential term six instead of four years.

Mr. SUMNER favored the proposition, but he thought a still more important amendment in the Presidential term would be to provide for the election of President by popular votes instead of by the Electoral College.

POSTAL MONEY-ORDER BILL.

Pending the consideration of the above named the Clerk of the House returned the bill relating to postal laws, which was taken up.

The vote passing the bill was reconsidered, some important amendments were adopted, and the bill was passed.

The Senate then took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. DIXON gave notice that he should not move his proposed Constitutional Amendment, as an amendment to Mr. WADE's proposition, but as an independent measure, and that he should call it up at an early day.

Mr. SUMNER asked what proposition Mr. DIXON meant.

Mr. DIXON said he meant the proposition he introduced a few day since.

Mr. SUMNER—That I think to be a delusion and a snare.

Mr. DIXON—Very well, we will discuss it when it comes up.

THE CIVIL-SERVICE BILL.

The joint resolution giving additional compensation to certain employes of the Civil Service at Washington, which was the special order for the evening session was taken up.

As amended by the Senate Committee the joint resolution is as follows:

That there shall be allowed and paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to the following-named persons now employed in the civil service at Washington, as follows: To civil officers, temporary and all other clerks, messengers and watchmen and employes, male and female, in any of the following named Departments or Bureaus, or divisions thereof, to wit: State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, Post-office, Attorney-General, Agricultural, and including civil officers and temporary and all other clerks and employes, male and female, in the offices of the Coast Survey, Naval Observatory, Navy-yard, Paymaster-General, including the division of referred claims, Commissary-General of Prisoners, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Quartermaster-General, Capitol and Treasury Extension, City Post-office and Commissioner of Public Buildings, to the Superintendent of Meters, an additional compensation of twenty per cent. on their respective salaries as fixed by law, or when no salary is fixed by law, upon their pay respectively for one year from and after the 30th day of June, 1866. But when any of said persons is or shall be only entitled to receive salary or pay for a part of said year, the said twenty per centum shall be computed on the amount such person is so entitled to receive for services in any or all of said departments or offices within said year.

Provided, That the above-named additional compensation to the employes of the Patent-office shall be paid out of the fund of said office.

Provided further, That the resolution shall not apply to persons whose salaries are fixed by law to exceed $3,50 per annum, nor to any person whose salary has been increased by law since the 30th day of June, 1864, except those clerks in the office of the Quartermaster-General whose pay was equalized with that of first-class clerks by Act of July 30, 1866.

Provided further, That all extra compensation allowed and paid to any of said persons during the current fiscal year by the heads of any Department shall be taken and considered as a part of said twenty per centum, so that all of said persons shall receive twenty per centum of their respective salaries, as aforesaid and named, but no person shall be required to refund any sum that he may have received as aforesaid in excess of twenty per cent. on his salary.

Mr. RAMSAY moved to amend so as to include the employes and laborers of the Navy-yard. Agreed to; yeas 20, nays 8.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to amend by including enlisted men detailed as watchmen.

Mr. WILSON asked if that meant twenty per cent. on the pay proper and rations of a soldier.

Mr. WILLIAMS said it did.

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Mr. CONNESS suggested that if the clerks of Georgetown were included, he did not see why the clerks across the Rocky Mountains should not be included also. [Laughter.]

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Mr. CRAGIN moved to amend by including the watchmen employed in the Capitol extension.

Mr. HENDERSON offered an amendment repealing all acts or parts of acts authorizing to make extra appointments to the clerks of his Department. Agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment that the twenty per cent. shall not be so applied as to include any salary more than $4,500 for the present year. Disagreed to.

The bill was passed and amended at 11:15 P. M. and the Senate adjourned.

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SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.

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Mr. SPALDING, after the Clerk had nearly completed the reading of the address, demanded that if it was to be considered a part of Mr. ELDRIDGE's speech, he should read it himself.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he had only asked to have it read.

Mr. SPALDING—Then I object.

The reading was suspended.

Mr. DIXON gave notice that he should not move his proposed Constitutional Amendment, as an amendment to Mr. WADE's proposition, but as an independent measure, and that he should call it up at an early day.

Mr. SUMNER asked what proposition Mr. DIXON meant.

Mr. DIXON said he meant the proposition he introduced a few day since.

Mr. SUMNER—That I think to be a delusion and a snare.

Mr. DIXON—Very well, we will discuss it when it comes up.

THE CIVIL-SERVICE BILL.

The joint resolution giving additional compensation to certain employes of the Civil Service at Washington, which was the special order for the evening sessions was taken up.

As amended by the Senate Committee the joint resolution is as follows:

That there shall be allowed and paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to the following-named persons now employed in the civil service at Washington, as follows: To civil officers, temporary and all other clerks, messengers and watchmen and employes, male and female, in any of the following named Departments or Bureaus, or divisions thereof, to wit: State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, Post-office, Attorney-General, Agricultural, and including civil officers and temporary and all other clerks and employes, male and female, in the offices of the Coast Survey, Naval Observatory, Navy-yard, Paymaster-General, including the division of referred claims, Commissary-General of Prisoners, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Quartermaster-General, Capitol and Treasury Extension, City Post-office and Commissioner of Public Buildings, to the Superintendent of Meters, an additional compensation of twenty per cent. on their respective salaries as fixed by law, or when no salary is fixed by law, upon their pay respectively for one year from and after the 30th day of June, 1866. But when any of said persons is or shall be only entitled to receive salary or pay for a part of said year, the said twenty per centum shall be computed on the amount such person is so entitled to receive for services in any or all of said departments or offices within said year.

Provided, That the above-named additional compensation to the employes of the Patent-office shall be paid out of the fund of said office.

Provided further, That the resolution shall not apply to persons whose salaries are fixed by law to exceed $3,50 per annum, nor to any person whose salary has been increased by law since the 30th day of June, 1864, except those clerks in the office of the Quartermaster-General whose pay was equalized with that of first-class clerks by Act of July 30, 1866.

Provided further, That all extra compensation allowed and paid to any of said persons during the current fiscal year by the heads of any Department shall be taken and considered as a part of said twenty per centum, so that all of said persons shall receive twenty per centum of their respective salaries, as aforesaid and named, but no person shall be required to refund any sum that he may have received as aforesaid in excess of twenty per cent. on his salary.

Mr. RAMSAY moved to amend so as to include the employes and laborers of the Navy-yard. Agreed to; yeas 20, nays 8.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to amend by including enlisted men detailed as watchmen.

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Mr. ELDRIDGE said he had only asked to have it read.

Mr. SPALDING—Then I object.

The reading was suspended.

Mr. DIXON moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. ELIOT desired to say that it was his purpose before the vote was taken on the bill, to move an adjournment, so that gentlemen might have an opportunity to read it before being called.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked Mr. ELIOT why not adjourn now?

Mr. ELIOT said it was very obvious that the day's session could not be continued profitably. It was very desirable that gentlemen should have a chance to read the bill before they were called to vote upon it. He therefore moved that the House do now adjourn.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Speaker withheld the motion, in order that certain Executive communications might be presented.

The Speaker then presented the following communications:

From the President of the United States, in answer to the House resolutions of the 4th of February, transmitting official correspondence with reference to the visit of Professor AGASSIZ to Brazil.

From the Postmaster-General, with report of all fines imposed and deductions made from pay of contractors, &c